4/8.16.23.30 6.13.20

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 1, 1846. [NO. 1539.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, on the South side of Hay street, a short distance above the Market, an entire NEW STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of black, brown, and Cadet-mixed Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, golden-mixed Jeans, Vestings, Kerseys, bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Irish Linen, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, Alpacas, white and red Flannel, Negro and Saddle Blankets, and many other things in the Dry Goods line.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery, Loaf, St. Croix and New Orleans Sugars, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Tea, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, whole and quarter boxes Raisins, Cheese, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Trace Chains, Iron, Steel, &c., all of which he will sell low for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1846. 38-6w

Removal.

THE undersigned has removed to the Store recently occupied by J. D. Williams, formerly by the Messrs. Aikins, one door above Briggs's Hotel, and nearly opposite his former stand, where he will be pleased to see his friends and endeavor to supply them with

GROCERIES, HATS, SHOES, &c.

Always on hand, a good supply of DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 21, 1846. 38-3w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO. intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McArn's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do.; Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American ditto; Gin, together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 1, 1846. 38tf

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term will open on the 14th of December, and close the Academic year on the 13th of May, with the graduation of the Senior Class.

Music, Drawing and Painting; the Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish Languages; and the several branches of Science, are entrusted to Professional instructors of much experience, who devote all their time to the improvement of their pupils.

The edifice and accommodations are ample for forty-five boarders, most of whom complete a liberal and ornamental education. These, with the daughters of the principal families of Greensborough, form Classes of most convenient size in each of the four years into which the prescribed course is distributed.

These college-like arrangements, and modes of instruction, promote good order, kind feelings, and great improvements.

The expenses, for 5 months, are $75 00, for tuition, board, washing, fuel, light, &c.; $20 00 for Music; $20 00 for Oil Painting of superior execution; $10 00 for Drawing; and for either of the above named Languages, $50 00 paid in advance.

Many patrons, competent to judge, have expressed their surprise that the high character of the instruction, with the limited number of pupils, can be sustained at these prices.

Letters for further information can be addressed to Gov. Morehead, the founder of Edgeworth, or to the Rev. Professor Morgan, the Principal.

Greensborough, N. C., Nov. 20. 38-6w

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Pee Dee River, containing 900 Acres, about one-third of which is bottom Land. There are on the premises large and commodious Barns, Cribs, Stables, &c. &c. Also, a comfortable Dwelling House. To persons acquainted with the Land, commendation is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that in point of fertility it will compare well with any Land in this section of the State.

J. P. NELMS.

Anson county, Nov. 18, 1846. 38-tf

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in Randolph county, on Muddy Creek, forty or fifty kinds of select Fruit Trees—all of superior quality. Price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders supplied at any time. I will be in Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next County Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th Dec.

Postage must be paid on all communications.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

November 18, 1846. 38-3m

$20 REWARD.

THE undersigned will pay Twenty Dollars to any person who will deliver to him a Negro Slave, SOLOMON, about 18 years of age, belonging to the estate of the late Arch'd McLean, of Robeson county. Said Negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has a bad countenance, his complexion is between the black and the mulatto. It is apprehended that said boy is harbored; the penalties of the law will be rigidly enforced as soon as sufficient proof is discovered to convict the offender.

DANIEL B. SMITH.

Nov. 21, 1846. 38-2w

NOTICE. $50 REWARD.

I Will pay the above Reward for the recovery of my negro Girl HARRIET, who absconded about the 15th January, 1845. She was raised in Robeson county, and I expect is lurking about Catharine McArthur's or William McKay's, in said county. Said girl is black complected and very likely. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver her to me, in Marion District S. C., or lodge her in Jail so that I can get her.

ALEX'R. McPHAUL.

November 20, 1846. 38-3w

A Slave Woman wanted.

I WISH to purchase a strong, healthy Woman, about thirty years of age, raised in the country, to assist in doing the work of a small Farm near this town. For a Woman who can come well recommended, a good price in Cash will be given. Apply to Mrs. Beze Perry.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1846. 38-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for a Company to navigate Tar River with Steamboats.

Nov. 21, 1846. 38-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Sterling May *vs.* Bryant D. May.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Bryant D. May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 71st year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25] 38-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Daniel and Angus McSween, et al., *vs.* Isabella McSween, Executrix.
Petition for Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

John C. Graham and others, *vs.* Edward and William Graham.
Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Graham and William Graham, the Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Edward Graham and William Graham to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1846.

Neill McNair *vs.* William Kelly.
Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Kelly, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William Kelly to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, and replevy, plead, or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

☞ 5000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues to follow the Inspection of Timber and Lumber, and solicits a share of their patronage; and would also say, that he will at all times endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully in that capacity.

I. PETERSON.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37-6w

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Brick Row next above Brigg's Hotel, to the New fire proof Store House, South side of Hay street, next to the Market House, known as the McArn Store.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 17, 1846. 37-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Laverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

SLATE ROOFS.

THE undersigned, agent for Mr. John Brodie, Jr., of New York, is prepared to contract for placing SLATE ROOFS on new buildings, or for removing other roofs and replacing them with slate. He will furnish materials of the best quality at the lowest rates. He may be found at Mrs. Miller's Boarding House, or at Capt. J. R. Gee's, where orders may be left.

JOHN CULROSS.

Nov. 14, 1846. 37-3w

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE.
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now opening in the Granite Building, Hay street, one door West of Messrs. D. & W. McLaurin, a large and general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality. The stock is entirely NEW; was selected with much care from the most approved Manufactories; and will be sold very low for *Cash*, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

Also, Skirting, Harness and Sole Leather; Calf, Goat and Morocco Skins; Lining, Binding and Pad Skins; Shoe Thread; Sparables; Lasts; Pegs; Awls; Blacking, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Oct. 27, 1846. 34-6w

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

Hats, fine and common; Wool do; Boots & Shoes; large family Blankets; negro do.; 6-4 Tweeds, superior; 6-4 Wellington Cloth; Swedes and English Iron; Nails, cut and wrought; new style Bonnets; misses and children do.; Willow Baskets. Those in want of new style Goods, selected for wholesale and retail, will please call and see the Goods and hear the prices.

October 24, 1846. 35-1m

REAL ESTATE, &c.
AT AUCTION.

BY order of Wm. R. Carman, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 8th of December next, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:

200 acres of Land on Quaminy Creek, on which is a new Saw and Grist Mill; also a good house, suitable for a Summer Residence.

The Plantation known as the Roane place, joining the Carver and Grove Plantations, containing about 100 acres, one-third of which is low ground.

The Grove place, with 200 acres of Land suitable for cultivation, will be rented. Also six Negroes will be hired out. All the Farming Tools and stock of Hogs, with Corn and Fodder, will be sold. The terms of sale will be liberal and made known at the sale.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Nov. 2, 1846. 36ts

IMPORTANT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, made at its Fall Term, 1846, I shall sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Kenansville, Duplin County, on Friday the 1st day of January next, about sixty negro Slaves. Among them are several valuable Turpentine hands and good Coopers. The balance are Plantation hands of both sexes.

Persons wishing to purchase negroes for their own use will do well to attend this sale, as many of them are the selected Servants from a large family. There are several Men having wives and children all belonging to the same Estate, which makes them more desirable.

They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bonds with ample securities, bearing interest from day of Sale.

W. D. PEARSALL, *C. M. E.*

Duplin County, Nov. 7, 1846. 36-ts

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Sept. 13, 1846. 28tf

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto.

For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.

Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

FIRE CRACKERS.

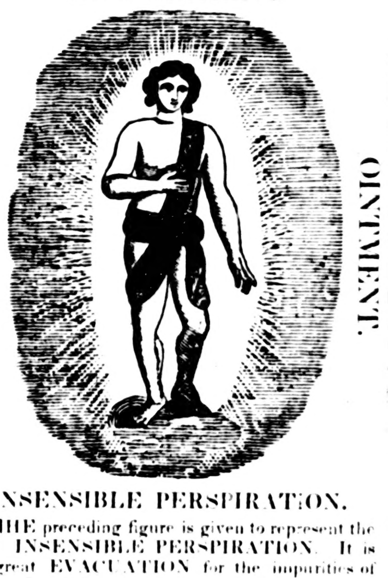
35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by

W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S



OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE.

To Builders.

SEALED Proposals for building a Jail in Rockingham, Richmond County, will be received until 3 o'clock on the 16th of next month. The building to be of Brick, 40 by 30 feet, and three stories high. Contractor to furnish every thing.

Specification may be seen, and further particulars had, upon application to

ROBERT J. STEELE, Sen.,
WALTER F. LEAK,
WILLIAM B. COLE,
JAMES P. LEAK,
Commissioners.

Rockingham, Nov. 9, 1846. 37-4w

NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED under the Constitution of the United States—in the control of Trustees. The subscription books for insurance, and for stock in the Safety Fund, or Reserved Guarantee Capital of this new Company, are now open at the office of the Commissioners in Wall street, and at the Western Hotel in Courtlandt street, where copies of their Constitution and plans of business may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received by the Committee for such purpose designated.

☞ The full number of Agents required by the Constitution, before commencing business, having been obtained, the organization will in a few days, be completed, in the control of the most distinguished, intelligent, and eminent men of the State.

☞ No payments are required until the completion of the organization, when notice will be given by the Trustees.

The Constitution of this Company has been created by virtue, and in pursuance of the enumerated, reserved, natural, civil, religious, and inalienable rights and lawful privileges forever secured to the people of the United States, by the express provisions of the American Constitution, irrespective of all common or unconstitutional laws, and independent of all legislative control, restrictions, or government, where under all personal, legal, or individual liability whatever of its members and stockholders is positively limited to the premiums or stock subscribed by "special limited contracts," as much as under any *legislative* chartered companies whatever.

The objects of this Association are purely those of benevolence and humanity, and the plan of business is especially designed for the benefit of the poor and middling classes—but can be equally availed by all.

The shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital have been established at ten dollars each, and are unlimited in number, or by accumulation, (over and above the premiums,) for fifty years, affording a perfect protection to the insured members for unusual losses, always possible to occur, beyond the premiums, equal to any of the largest institutions of London.

The Board of Controlling Trustees and Officers are required by the Constitution to be selected from men of wealth and eminence, and after their appointment for the first four years, they are to be nominated by the Board of Visitors and Commissioners, who are also authorized to fill all vacancies.

This institution is empowered to insure Health, as well as Lives, under special limited contracts.

Among the benevolent and distinguished statesmen who compose the first Board of Visitors and Commissioners, and who have been constituted honorary members for life, are—

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, Ky.
Ex Governor Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, M. C. Me.
Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, late U. S. Senator, Maine.
Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, M. C. Rhode Island.
Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, M. C. Massachusetts.
Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, M. C. New York.
CHRISTOPHER SERVOSS, Esq. of Orleans county, and ANDREW S. POND, Esq. of Oneida county, N. Y.

This Company will be organized upon a plan of safety and extended usefulness, in every way surpassing any legislative chartered Company in the country, and upon a scale of magnificence unrivalled by the largest companies in Europe, with a Branch in the direction of Local Trustees, in every State of the Union.

Gentlemen will be furnished with a copy of the Constitution and every further information required, on application to the subscriber in New York, or to either of the Commissioners, at their respective places of residence.

BENJAMIN BALCH, special Commissioner, named in the Constitution for completing the organization.

New York, Oct. 10th.

The Reserved Guarantee Stock will never go *above par*, and can never fall *below* par as six per cent. interest is *guaranteed in any event* over and above all usual losses by the united responsibility and joint property of its *twelve to twenty thousand of insured members*, which will in a few years accumulate to the full extent of their premiums, beyond which there can be no liability in any event either for debts or otherwise, affording an investment equally permanent, and *far more secure at the present time* than any *Government stock*.

I am authorized to receive applications for Insurance and for shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital.

H. POTTER, Agent.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1846. 37-tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

CAPT. JOHN TYLER.

In account with the people of the U. States, 1844	Dr.
To annexation of Texas and consequences,	$60,000,000
	Cr.
By sundry tears shed in Harrisburg Convention in consequence of non-concurrence of H. Clay's nomination as Candidate for Presidency,	$ 000,000
By sundry Vetoes of important Clay Whig measures whilst acting as President U. S.,	$ 000,000
By use of the Presidential Chair, according to Law,	$ 100,000
Bal. due People U. S.	$59,900,000

Sir—At the end of the Mexican war please pay to the People of the United States the above account of fifty-nine millions nine hundred thousand dollars, and charge the same to

Your obedient servant,
BOB SHORT.

November 20, 1846.

The London Standard of the 30th ult. says:

Lord J. Russell and Lord Cottenham, at the cabinet council, on Wednesday, urged earnestly the constitutional necessity of an early session, to obtain a parliamentary sanction for the reduction of the 4s. duty on imported grain. The council broke up without coming to any definite resolution. At the meeting of the ministers, on Thursday, the subject was resumed, and on this latter occasion *the opponents of an early session had the advantage of Mr. Bancroft's arrival from the United States*, with intelligence that the supply of grain collected in the American ports for exportation, is so ample as to render extremely *improbable the necessity for a reduction of duty.*

So it seems Mr. Bancroft's first act, after reaching England as Minister from the United States, was to *prevent* the opening of British ports to American grain! If this is a specimen of his diplomatic career, he will certainly make a valuable representative. We look with interest for his *next* movement. Probably he will induce the Cabinet to put the duties up to the old mark.—*N. Y. Courier.*

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The Louisville Journal publishes the following extract of a letter from Monterey, describing a most touching incident in the great battle. The poor victim should have a monument erected to her memory.

CAMP MONTEREY, Oct. 7, 1846.

Hungry and cold, I crept to one corner of the fort to get in the sunshine, and at the same time to shelter myself from the bombs that were flying thick around me. I looked out, and, some two or three hundred yards from the fort, I saw a Mexican female carrying water and food to the wounded men of both armies. I saw her lift the head of one poor fellow—give him water, and then take the handkerchief from her own head and bind up his wounds; attending one or two others in the same way, she went back for more food and water. As she was returning I heard the crack of one or two guns, and the poor good creature fell; after a few struggles all was still—she was dead. I turned my eyes to heaven and thought "Oh God! and this is war!" I cannot believe but that the shot was an accidental one. The next day, passing into another fort, I passed her dead body. It was lying on its back, with the bread and broken gourd containing a few drops of water. We buried her amidst showers of grape and round shot, occasionally dodging a shell or twelve pounder, and expecting every moment to have another grave to dig for one of ourselves. J. R. B.

A letter from Monterey, from Jas. A. Jackson, a Washington Volunteer in the Baltimore Battalion, describing the late battle, says:

I was almost thirsted to death; and upon casting a disconsolate look around me, I saw a poor fellow lying dead close by; I stooped down to see if there was any water in his canteen, and it was full; I took a drink, and swung the prize to my side. I soon passed another poor fellow, with both legs carried away; he had been thus wounded ever since morning, and was groaning and calling in a very feeble manner for water. I stopped to give him a draught, and he emptied my canteen. I had not got one yard from him, before a grape-shot came and cut him in two—throwing little pieces of flesh and blood all over me.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The newspapers abound with contributions, gratis, to the proposed Curiosity Shop. From a great variety, we select the following:—

The Tail of an Irish Bull.

Some sand from Time's hour-glass.

A torn ruffle, from Love's last shift.

The iron, from the plane of the ecliptic.

A quandary, with a man in it.

Half a dozen feathers from a gin-cock-tail.

A knock-down argument, and the impression it made.

A pound of butter from the cream of a joke, and a cheese from the milk of human kindness.

Some bristles from the last brush with the Mexicans; and a little of Gen. Ampudia's dander on them.

The shadow of the meat that the dog saw in the water.

A bottle of the smoke that Mr. Polk's message ended in.

A finger-post, from the road to ruin.

The cap of a climax.

Musket and powder-horn of a shooting star.

A boot made on the last of the Mohegans, with one of the spurs of the Rocky mountains on the heel.

Some of the eels that were used to being skinned.

A comb made from a piece of a "green horn."

A sentence from the "language of the eyes."

A vest made from a "remnant of time."

A small piece of the skin of a flint.

The spoon with which Scott ate his "hasty plate of soup."

The "skin of the teeth" by which the coons hold on to Ohio.

The precise altitude of the "height of impudence."

The teapot which contained a tempest.

The horse which Gen. Jackson rode rough shod over the Constitution.

Some of the quicksilver from the mirror held up to nature, with Daguerreotype likeness of the man that held the mirror up.—No reflection on Shakspeare.

The report of a race run over the course of nature.

A bucket of water from the tide of time.

A rocker from the cradle of liberty.

The clothes worn by truth before she became naked.—Rather out of fashion.

The man who was gored to death by the horns of a dilemma.

A portion of the occupation that used to be Othello's before it was gone.

The color of a "fieri facias."

Key to Time's forelock.

The hook and crook by which some people live.

The scales of a scaly fellow.

Teddy-stick used in a "spirit stirring affair."

The finger of scorn—very pointed.

A leaf from the tree that the woodman was requested to spare.

A bottle of water taken from the tide that leads to fortune.

A fragment of the monument that Patience sat upon when she smiled at Grief.

The identical flea that got into the gentleman's ear.

Autograph of Mr. What's His Name.

A nail from the "light fantastic toe."

An old volume of smoke.

A tarpaulin hat, worn by David Jones; also some of the bread from his locker.

Coffin and shroud of the Dead Sea.

A piece of the something that was rotten in the State of Denmark, in a well-stoppered bottle.

Whale oil from the cowhide of a country school master, and blubber from the boy he was flogging.

A hoop from the bucket that we must all kick.

The bill for mending Secretary Marcy's breeches, *marked paid*—a very great curiosity.

The portrait of a man who pays his printer and returns a borrowed umbrella.

A one dollar bill on the Bank of Newfoundland.

A portion of the sugar used in the sling with which David slew Goliah.

The stone that whet the scythe of time.

The saucer belonging to the cup of sorrow.

A spoke from the wheel of fortune.

The officer's writ who apprehends more difficulty.

Bee bread from the honey moon.

Causes of Failure in Business.—An excellent writer in Hunt's Magazine enumerates the following causes of failure among business men:

1. The leading cause is an ambition to be rich—by grasping too much, it defeats itself.

2. Another cause is aversion to labor.

3. The third is an impatient desire to enjoy the luxuries of life before the right to them has been acquired in any way.

4. Another cause arises from the want of some deeper principle for distinguishing between right and wrong, than a reference merely to what is established as honorable in the society in which one happens to live.

Hints to Idlers.—James, in his "Henry of Guise," makes this just remark: "In our dealings with each other there is nothing which we so miscalculate as the ever-varying value of time; and indeed it is but too natural to look upon it as it seems to others. The slow idler, on whose hands it hangs heavily, holds the man of business by the button, and remorselessly robs him on the king's highway of a thing ten times more valuable than a purse which would hang him if he took it.

THE CONTRAST.

In the Lexington "Observer and Reporter" of the 14th instant we have an interesting account of the delivery to Mr. Clay, at his own residence, of a magnificent Silver Vase, "wrought by American hands and rich in American emblems," presented to him, by the hands of Dr. McNairy, a distinguished citizen of Nashville, from the LADIES OF TENNESSEE, "as a small but sincere token of their deep and unfeigned veneration for his character, and their gratitude for all the great and signal services he has rendered his country."

In offering to Mr. Clay this most flattering testimony of respect and affectionate regard, Dr. McNairy made a brief but becoming Address, in the course of which he took occasion to allude to the result of the late Presidential election in the following terms:

"That grateful consummation—so recently denied to your unrivalled merits—would have saved us the expense and sufferings of a war into which Executive usurpation has unhappily plunged the country. It would have rebuked faction, and crushed that reckless spirit of innovation which has at last rashly overthrown many of the most ancient and successful usages of Government, and triumphantly substituted the visionary and dangerous 'experiment' of party for well-tried and long-established maxims of policy. It would have dignified and elevated our national character abroad, whilst at home it would have protected and encouraged the industry of our artisans and laborers, and secured a prosperous stability in all the diversified interests of a great and growing people."

To which Address Mr. Clay replied in language marked by feeling and gratitude, such as the occasion would naturally elicit. To that particular part of the Address which we have quoted, he responded in the following terms:

"If, indeed, their kind wishes in relation to the issue of the last Presidential election had been gratified, I have no doubt that we should have avoided some of those public measures, so pregnant with evils to our country, to which you have adverted. We should have preserved, undisturbed and without any hazard, peace with all the world, have had no unhappy war with a neighboring sister republic, and, consequently, no deplorable waste of human life, of which that which has been sacrificed or impaired in an insalubrious climate is far greater and more lamentable than what has been lost in the glorious achievements of a brave army, commanded by a skilful and gallant General.

We should have saved the millions of treasure which that unnecessary war has and will cost—an immense amount, sufficient to improve every useful harbor on the lakes, on the ocean, on the Gulf of Mexico, and in the interior, and to remove obstructions to navigation in all the great rivers in the United States.

"We should not have subverted a patriotic system of domestic protection, fostering the industry of our own people and the interests of our own country, the great benefits of which have been practically demonstrated by experience, for the visionary promises of an alien policy of free trade, fostering the industry of foreign people and the interests of foreign countries, which has brought in its train disaster and ruin to every nation that has had the temerity to try it. The beneficial tariff of 1842, which raised both the People and the Government of the United States out of a condition of distress and embarrassment bordering on bankruptcy to a state of high financial and general prosperity, would now be standing unrepealed in the statute-book, instead of the fatal tariff of 1846, whose calamitous effects will, I apprehend, sooner or later, be certainly realized.

"All this, and more of what has since occurred in the public councils, was foretold prior to that election. It was denied, disbelieved, or unheeded, and we now realize the unfortunate consequences. But both philosophy and patriotism enjoin that we should not indulge in unavailing regrets as to the incurable past. As a part of history in which it is embodied, we may derive from it instructive lessons for our future guidance, and we ought to redouble our exertions to prevent their being unprofitably lost."

It would be a waste of words to accompany with any comment of ours the contrast which stands out in bold relief from the text of this extract, between the various measures which thus far constitute the history of this Administration, and those which we know would, had the distinguished candidate of the Whigs succeeded at the last Presidential Election, have preserved at the same time the peace and honor of the country, advanced its prosperity, and cherished with equal care the interests of every part of it.

National Intelligencer.

A Victory without Spoils.—The New York Globe is engaged (says the Richmond Times) in an amusing argument to prove that the late victory of the Whigs in New York will be of no value to them, because, what is perfectly horrible in a Democrat's estimation, it is a victory *without spoils*:

"The Whigs (says the Globe) are extremely unfortunate. It seems that fate, destiny, and Providence are conspired against them. They have elected their Governor, a majority of the Assembly, and one Canal Commissioner. With all this victory, it is extremely doubtful whether there are any spoils in store for them. The Senate is against them; the new constitution cuts off nearly all Executive appointments, and it even deprives them of a Canal Commissioner.

"There is one vacancy in the office of Canal Commissioner occasioned by the recent death of Mr. Earl. It is the duty of Gov. Wright to fill it, and then the board will be full. Poor Whigery, a partial victory but no spoils!"

The Boston Journal, speaking of the resolutions passed by the Locofoco Convention in Connecticut in favor of the tariff of 1846, says:

"This reminds us of the story told by S. S. Prentiss of the passenger at sea, who, when the vessel was in danger of being wrecked, lashed himself to the sheet anchor, as the best means of preserving life!"

Joseph Hume is now 70 years old, Sir William Molesworth 36, Lord Morpeth 44, Daniel O'Connell 72, Sir Robert Peel 58, Lord Stanley 46, Colonel T. P. Thompson 63, Dr. Bowring 54, Sir James Graham 54, Earl Grey 44, Lord Brougham 67, the Duke of Devonshire 56, Earl Fitzwilliam 60, Lord Lyndhurst 74, Lord George Bentick 44, the Duke of Richmond 53, the Duke of Rutland 68, the Duke of Wellington 77.

Louis Philippe, king of the French, has lately completed the *seventy-third* year of his age. He is the oldest sovereign in Europe, excepting Ernest, king of Hanover.

Curious Legacy.—Mr. Hugh Kennedy, who died some years ago, left a small annuity to the Presbyterian church in Hagerstown, Md., on condition that they should sing nothing but the psalms of David; when they depart from this they lose the legacy, which amounts to $200 per annum.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Picayune Nov. 17.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the way of Havana we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult.

An influential paper, El Republicano, after mentioning that Santa Anna is busily engaged in San Luis forming a respectable army, says that as soon as he has collected the number of troops which he deems adequate, he will take the offensive.

Vera Cruz papers of the 27th October say that the American steamers at Isla Verde have only coal enough for a few days; that the crews of the squadron are much affected with the scurvy, and that the war has already cost the United States sixty-five millions of dollars. "To prolong it is a triumph on our side, as we have before said, and if we can succeed in harassing and delaying the enemy by skirmishes and obstructions, we shall see him retiring from our soil."

On the 21st of October Gen. Ampudia arrived at San Luis Potosi, and on the following day the first brigade of his division. This puts a quietus, if any were needed, to the report of his movement against Gen. Wool. A Vera Cruz paper says that in San Luis the enthusiasm for the war prevails, "and while the Americans advance [illegible], there will soon be a decisive battle, which we are persuaded will be favorable to us."

A battalion of 450 volunteers from Puebla arrived at Jalapa on the 25th ult., under Col. D. [illegible] Herrera. Their destination is supposed to be Vera Cruz, which the Mexicans regard as the next point to be attacked.

Over 6000 recruits had been raised for the army at Guadalajara on the 16th ult.

Santa Anna has it in his power to assume a dictatorship at any moment. In the letter he is reported to have said, that his sole aspirations were to pass from the field of triumph to his domestic seclusion, and that no human power would raise him to any public office.

Letters of the 24th of October have been received here from Tampico. The garrison, one thousand strong, was to set forth on the 25th for San Luis. The American fleet was expected at the mouth of the port, and [illegible] Americans. We have our doubts as to the appearance of the fleet.

It is stated that Santa Anna has not troops enough to defend a variety of points, and therefore is concentrating troops with a view to fall upon Gen. Taylor when the latter shall weaken himself by the detachments which he will be compelled to make in his efforts to carry into execution the purposes of our Government. The number of troops in San Luis is already set down at 2[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of provisions.

[illegible] through which Gen. [illegible] marched [illegible] from Matamoras.

From the Picayune, Nov. 17.

LATEST FROM MONTEREY.

[illegible] steamship Massachusetts, Capt. [illegible], arrived here yesterday from Brazos [illegible], having left there the afternoon [illegible] 12th inst.

[illegible], of the 1st Infantry came [illegible]. He was severely wounded [illegible] Monterey, but we were happy to find [illegible] the finest spirits, and he is doing [illegible].

[illegible] gallant Maj. Lear, of the 3d Infantry, has died of his wounds. He was [illegible] on the 1st inst.

[illegible] Wool had communicated with Gen. [illegible] on two occasions. It would appear [illegible] former has detached one thousand [illegible] his command to take possession [illegible] and with the other two thousand [illegible] his march to Chihuahua. [illegible] have no definite knowledge of Gen. [illegible] but they state that the prevailing impression among officers is that [illegible] is to be the next point.

[illegible]

[illegible] was an affray at Matamoras on [illegible] in which a Frenchman [illegible] was shot by Mr. [illegible] a Texan. The deceased [illegible] fight and shot at Mr. K. The [illegible] brought over here on the Massachusetts with one other prisoner.

[illegible] New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 18.

BOMBARDMENT OF TABASCO.

[illegible] been furnished by an officer of [illegible] who arrived here this morning [illegible] steamer Portia, Capt. Powers, six [illegible] Point Lizardo, who was engaged [illegible] the affair of Tabasco, with the [illegible] summary and sketch of the proceedings of Com. Perry, with the detachment of vessels sent under him against [illegible]. The enterprise was altogether [illegible]. The object of the expedition [illegible] out certain prizes anchored in [illegible]. These were all taken. When [illegible] was summoned to surrender, the [illegible] all in favor of yielding at once, [illegible] and soldiery opposed it. [illegible] given for all peaceable persons, [illegible] children, to get out of harm's [illegible] the governor would not allow any [illegible], so that it is feared most of [illegible] during the bombardment were [illegible]. Some of the regulars were killed. Had it not been that the execution was principally done upon inoffensive persons, the city would have been demolished, with the exception of the residences of foreign consuls and the hospitals.

Squadron consisting of the Mississippi, Com. Perry; Vixen, Com'r Sands; Bonita, Lieut. Com'g Benham; Reefer, Lieut. Sterret; Nonata, Lieut. Hazard; revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Howard; revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones; 200 seamen and marines from the Raritan and Cumberland, under command of Capt. Forrest, Lieuts. Gist, Winslow, Walsh, Hunt, Capt. Edson and Lieut. Adams of the Marines. Left Anton Lizardo on the 16th October, and arrived at Frontera on the 23d. Captured steamers Petrita and Tabasquena, and several small vessels. 24th and 25th, ascended the river 72 miles to Tabasco; landed and spiked four 24 pounders. Arrived off Tabasco at 6 P. M. and anchored in line ahead distant 150 yards from the shore. Summoned the city to surrender. Governor refused. Fired three shots from the Vixen—one cut the flag-staff of the fort, and as the color fell we thought that they had surrendered. An officer came off with a request that we would spare their hospitals, which was granted. At 5 o'clock, landed 250 seamen and marines, but as it was too late to attack the fort, they were ordered on board. Some skirmishing ensued, but none of us were hurt. This was Sunday, and the commodore was somewhat reluctant to commence the attack on that day. Captured in all, one brig, five schooners, two steamers, one sloop, and many small craft and lighters. Monday, 26, at daylight, a sharp fire of musketry from shore, which was returned by our great guns whenever we heard a report. It was continued for some time at intervals, when a white flag was shown by the civilians on shore, and [illegible] with the consent of the governor, sent off a petition to the commodore to spare the town, which he granted, adding that he only desired to fight the soldiery. Got the prizes under weigh and made every preparation for returning, [illegible] flying all the while. Lieut W. A. Parker got on shore with his prize vessel, near the city, and was attacked by about eighty soldiers, whom he beat off with eighteen men, losing only one and having but two wounded. This affair lasted thirty minutes. Lieut C. W. Morris was despatched to him with orders, and passing the heavy fire of the enemy, was wounded in the neck by a musket ball.

Lieut. Morris stood up in his boat and cheered his men most gallantly until he fell in the arms of Midshipman Cheever, who was with him. The commodore then commenced cannonading in earnest from the Vixen, Bonita, Nonata, and Forward, and in the space of half or three fourths of an hour almost demolished the city, sparing the houses of the foreign consuls and such as appeared to be inhabited by peaceful citizens.

At about mid-day the fleet left Tabasco, and, as it passes the different streets at right angles with the water, fired musketry and great guns, and swept them completely of every thing. All the prizes were saved with the exception of one, which was burnt by the commodore's order, it having been found impossible to get her over [illegible] a rapid pass in the river.

Arrived at Frontera on Sunday at [illegible] Lieut. W[illegible]

The revenue steamer McLane struck when [illegible] the bar, [illegible] not succeed in [illegible] at Tabasco and [illegible] from one of the vessels. Her marines, under Lieut. B[illegible] on board the Petrita during the [illegible]. All the prizes were [illegible] despatched [illegible] Anton Lizardo. The Petrita, [illegible] Lieut. Gist, captured the American brig Plymouth, Capt. Parkinson, engaged in discharging cotton at Alvarado. Lieut. Morris died on the 1st inst. on board the Cumberland, and was buried with the honors of war at Lizardo.

It will be seen by reading this cursory report that the commodore spared the city out of feelings of humanity. The inhabitants could not leave, as [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Lieut. Chas. W. Morris, acting as [illegible] to Com. Perry, was despatched with orders to [illegible] mortally wounded. He was shot in the neck, [illegible] downwards, and survived till the [illegible]. His [illegible] the first officer [illegible] and a brave [illegible] lost to the navy in [illegible] resumed by our squadron [illegible] part of the town had been [illegible] Com. Perry concluded that [illegible] had been sufficiently punished, and left for Anton Lizardo with his prizes.

When the Armada left Vera Cruz, the squadron were preparing for an expedition, the destination of which has not been made public, but was presumed to be Tampico or a point not far from Tabasco.

The following vessels were at Anton Lizardo on the 8th of November: Flag ship Cumberland, frigates Raritan and Potomac, steamers Mississippi and Princeton, together with the gunboats and six prize vessels. St. Mary's and Somers blockading Vera Cruz. Porpoise at Tampico the McLane inside the bar at Tabasco, the Forward blockading Tabasco. The McLane will get out at high tide.

Health of the squadron perfectly good.

There is a Mexican force of from five to six thousand men at Alvarado. They have placed across the mouth of the river three strong chain cables, and sunk vessels on the bar. It would be entirely useless to attempt the place again by a naval force.

MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Information has been received in this city of the fact, that the steamer Tay, in its last trip from Vera Cruz to Havana, took out *three hundred letters of marque*, with naturalization papers conferring the rights and privileges of Mexican citizens upon all who would sail under them. This information comes in an authentic form. A letter from Havana has also been received announcing the arrival there of these letters of marque. The writer was of the opinion that the Spanish Government would not permit the letters to be used in the port of Havana, but adds, as naturalization papers offering extraordinary privileges accompany them, it is probable some of them may slip out upon our commerce despite the vigilance of the authorities.

Picayune.

Every battle that has been fought, from the brilliant feats upon the Rio Grande to the sanguinary affair at Monterey, has been followed by the announcement that the Mexicans would not make another stand against our troops. Even before the commencement of hostilities, ere yet a single musket had been discharged, the same thing was said of the enemy, and officers of acknowledged bravery, who were known to pant for an opportunity to distinguish themselves upon stricken fields, left the seat of war but a little while before the engagements of the 8th and 9th of May, in despair of there being a shock of arms to diversify the monotony of camp duty. The Mexicans, however, have disappointed all these expectations. At Palo Alto, at Resaca, at Monterey, at Alvarado and at Tabasco they have evinced a spirit of which they were not suspected, and in no instance have they fled the battle before they were whelmed by the superior prowess and discipline of our forces.

We have heard it [illegible]ated of late that there would be no more fighting. It is impossible to discover any basis for such a conjecture. The conduct of the soldiery at Tabasco, the behavior of the troops at Alvarado, no less than at the battles of the Rio Grande and the desperate struggle at Monterey, give evidence of anything else than a speedy cessation of hostilities.—The people throughout Mexico cherish a hatred of the Americans that will scarcely permit their rulers to offer peace, if they were disposed to do so. And the recent shipment of letters of marque to Havana, accompanied by naturalization papers and offers of extraordinary privileges to all who will sail under them, is token of a protracted and determined contest.

The Spanish Government will scarcely permit letters of marque to be fitted out at any of its principal ports; nevertheless vessels ready for enterprises of this nature may be got to sea from some of the inferior and obscure harbors of the Gulf. A Government would scarcely begin the business of privateering if it desired peace, as this sort of warfare is the most irritating of all the modes of harrassing and annoying an enemy. The indications are therefore that the war is to be continued, that other and bloody battles are yet to be fought, and that the Mexicans will have to be made to feel more of the sharpness of war and less of the forbearance of magnanimity than they have yet done before they come to terms.—*Picayune.*

Com. Perry.—The conduct of Com. Perry in the bombardment of Tabasco, and his success in cutting out a number of prizes under the guns of the enemy, is, we understand, the theme of much gratulation in the Gulf squadron. It is the beginning, we trust, of more important things. His name is renowned in the service, and right worthily has he sustained its reputation. It is the first successful enterprise of the squadron, and will conduce to redeem the navy from the reproach of inactivity and want of efficiency. It will serve as a stimulus to other exploits, and we trust the record of the achievements of our gallant tars will, ere long, be read with as much satisfaction and exultation as the glorious victories of the army.—*Picayune.*

Lieutenant Morris.—The death of this gallant officer, during the bombardment of Tabasco, qualified the gratification at the success of our arms with a feeling of gloom. He was regarded as amongst the most promising officers in the service.—He was the son of Com. Morris, and acted as flag lieutenant on the occasion of his receiving his death wound. After he was mortally hurt, he stood up in his boat, cheering his men, till he fell from exhaustion. He died the death of a brave officer and gallant gentleman. He was buried on a small island called Salmidina, which is a short distance from the point of Anton Lizardo. His body was consigned to its resting place on that lonely spot, with military honors; and his obsequies were consecrated by the tears of brave men who performed the last rites of humanity over a comrade who expired in the lap of victory.

Picayune.

THE GULF SQUADRON.

The next arrival from the Gulf squadron will, we doubt not, bring us intelligence of the capture of Tampico. Though advices both from Tampico and the City of Mexico inform us that the garrison has been withdrawn from the former place to join the army at San Luis Potosi, yet it is probable that a sufficient force has been left behind to give the expedition recently sent against that city something to do. From our files of Vera Cruz papers it does not appear that the storming of Monterey or the bombardment of Tabasco has had any effect in impressing the Mexican mind with a desire for peace. Indeed, if we take the tone of the Vera Cruz papers as indicative of the spirit of the people, we would say that the Mexicans are more hostile and more stubborn in their hostility than ever.

We have good reason to know that nothing would so much delight the officers and men of the Gulf squadron as an opportunity to distinguish themselves in an enterprise of hazard—one in which glory would be won though it cost a decimation of their numbers. Their anxiety to emulate the recent achievements of the army is not expressed by the word eagerness; it amounts to a passion: and if they have found a garrison at Tampico they have taken it, else we have a sad tale to tell for those who have friends in the fleet.

The fleet is sadly in want of small steam vessels, tugs and like craft, adapted to the shoals and intricate approaches which prevent large ships from entering nearly all the ports of the Gulf side of Mexico. Com. Conner has been compelled to use some of the vessels captured from the enemy in fitting out the Tampico expedition, which illustrates the deplorable deficiency in the squadron of craft suitable to the Gulf service.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 20.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We have received by the schooner Mitis papers from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst., being eight days later than our advices by way of Havana. Their intelligence is interesting and not without importance.

We miss the papers of the 1st instant, which contained Santa Anna's address from San Luis, in which he endeavors to heal the dissensions of parties in the capital, and renounces forever for himself political office. Judging from the tone of the papers, this will not do. Parties are so embittered against each other that he only can stay their excesses and unite the country. All appeal to him, especially the extreme federalists, to assume power. In the end he will be constrained to do so, or civil war ensue. The tone of the Mexican papers is as embittered against us as ever. Nothing is talked of in the Provinces but the war; and in the capital, but the war and the political divisions. But let us first bring up the news as to the expedition of Tabasco.

They treat it as a wanton, predatory expedition, prompted only by the defenceless state of Tabasco, and they taunt us with our two [illegible]pulses from Alvarado, and defy us to [illegible] the attempt.

The Mexican loss in killed is calculated at some eighty unfortunate citizens.

One of our mortars fell into the house of an Italian lady and killed the unfortunate woman and all her children.

The *Indicator* says that the Capt. General at Vera Cruz received dispatches on the 5th inst., covering another from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The purport was unknown to the editor, but he presumes it to be another proposal on our part for peace—Mr. Polk presuming that the fall of Monterey will dispose the Mexicans to submission. It will turn out a good joke, says the editor bitterly, for Mr. Polk [spelling it Pork by accident] when he finds out that that misfortune has produced an effect precisely contrary; and that there is not a man in the nation who thinks of peace until the United States has given satisfaction for the injuries they have done us, and indemnified us for the injuries inflicted by their Vandal crusade. He goes on to say that the supreme government neither wishes nor is it authorized to enter upon negotiations. The subject belongs to the Congress to assemble in December, which assuredly will not render null the efforts which the nation is making to obtain by open force complete justice. There will be peace, he adds, if the Americans wish it, but it will be upon these conditions, and after the preliminaries have been settled at San Luis or further towards the frontier.

The papers still complain of the excesses committed by the Americans at Monterey.

A letter written from San Luis Potosi on the 28th of October says there were then 18,000 troops there, and that in fifteen days more there would probably be 30,000. There was no room for people in the city and provisions were excessively scarce.

Gen. Santa Anna has declined to receive any pay for his services.

We have the address of Gen. Valencia to the inhabitants of Guanajuato, dated the 30th of October, as he was to march to join Santa Anna. That State is said to have raised 6000 troops, in every way perfectly equipped, and to have contributed most liberally to the war. His address thanks them in the most glowing terms. In bidding them farewell he charges them to prepare "victorious wreaths" with which to bind the brows of the soldiers whom he will soon bring back to them.

A large number of Indians, said to reach 2000, had passed from Chihuahua into Durango, and it was feared they would enter Zacatecas. Five hundred mounted troops left Zacatecas on the 22d of October, to repel them, and Gen. Reyes was to leave on the 1st November and march against them in order to restore confidence to the affrighted people. We have some accounts in detail of the ravages committed by the Indians, but have not room for them.

Advices from Mazatlan to the 11th of October have been received in Mexico. An English vessel had arrived there, having touched at the various ports of both Californias. She reports that the American possession of the country is not peaceful; that the greater part of the people ["Would that we could say all," says the editor] are disgusted; several times insurrections had been attempted, and with a little support they would be successful.

In Los Angeles there was in September an insurrection against the Americans. The insurgents fortified themselves in a house, but were attacked by the Yankees, and in leaving it an action took place in which the chief of the insurgents and several others were killed, and many were wounded.

The Squadron of Occupation was much weakened, having so many ports to blockade, and so few men who could be spared to disembark. It followed that different points were but slightly guarded—some by only eight or ten men.

The French Consul at Monterey, Mr. Gasquet, having been put under arrest for having protested against the occupation of California, remained still under *surveillance*. An English vessel had accordingly proceeded to the Marquesas to communicate the news. We shall see, adds the Mexican, how these audacious Yankees will get out of this new difficulty, in which they are involved by their own excesses.

The U. S. sloop of war Cyane arrived at Guaymas and sent four boats, carrying 80 men, to seize the brig *Caudor*, which was anchored in the bay. The brig having notice of the intention, prepared to give a warm reception to the expedition, and with one piece of artillery mounted on a favorable point, and with two gun boats, opened a vigorous fire upon the North Americans and compelled them to retire to the Cyane, which was all the while bombarding the town, but without doing much harm. This news was communicated by the captain of the English brig Frolic, who learned the particulars from the officers of the Cyane. He reported that the Cyane had more than 20 wounded.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 20.

EXPEDITION AGAINST TAMPICO.

The schooner Mitis, Capt. Thompson, arrived here yesterday morning from the squadron at Anton Lizardo.

The commodore despatched on Wednesday, the 11th inst., the frigates Raritan, Capt. Gregory, the Potomac, Capt. Aulick, and the sloop of war St. Mary's, Capt. Saunders, for Tampico. The following morning, the 12th, the commodore hoisted his broad pennant on the steamer Princeton, Capt. Engle, and sailed for same destination. The Princeton took in tow the steamer Spitfire, Capt. Tattnall, and the gunboat Petrel, Lieut. Shaw.—The Mississippi, Com. Perry, sailed the same day, having in tow the steamer Vixen, Com'r Sands, the Bonita, Lieut. Benham, the Reefer, Lieut. Sterrett, and the Nonata, Lieut. Hazard. Ere this they have doubtless reached their destination, and we presume that Tampico is already in our power.

The steamer Spitfire, Capt. Tattnall, arrived at Anton Lizardo only on the 11th inst. from Brazos Santiago, having touched at Tampico and communicated with the Porpoise, which was maintaining the blockade of that port. From the Porpoise they learned that the Mexican troops had marched out of Tampico, retiring towards San Luis Potosi, taking with them the artillery from Tampico.

The Somers is maintaining the blockade of Vera Cruz, and the frigate Cumberland, Capt. Forrest, the prize steamer Tabasquena, and the prize schooner Alvarado, are lying at Anton Lizardo.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.

TAMPICO TAKEN WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

The squadron under Com. Conner arrived off Tampico on the 14th inst. A messenger with a flag was immediately sent on board the Commodore's ship, offering, in the name of the authorities, the surrender of the city.

About 400 men—sailors and marines—were then sent ashore from the squadron, who took, and hold, possession of the place without firing a gun. Some five or six gun boats were seized, and, as far as found available, incorporated with the squadron.

After making such arrangements as the case rendered necessary, Com. Perry, on board the U. S. steam ship Mississippi, sailed for this port, touched at the Brazos, where Lieut. Anderson was landed to inform the U. S. authorities there of what had happened.

The Commodore (who was second in command of the expedition,) reached here this morning. Health of the squadron good.

Tampico contains about 4,000 inhabitants, but there are two towns adjacent, almost connected with it, called Pueblo, Vieja and Altamira, which considerably increase the population on that part of the Coast of Mexico. Com. Perry says that he was scarcely before Tampico half an hour, when he was despatched away on the mission, which he has so soon consummated, (viz. to procure troops, munition, &c. to secure the possession of the place.) The Commodore places a high estimate on Tampico in a military point of view. He deems its possession of far more importance than that of Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.

From the active and vigorous steps taken to fortify the American possession of Tampico, it may be reasonably inferred that that point will become the basis of future operations against the interior of Mexico. Com. Perry left the city yesterday, with a detachment of fifty men, under Lieut. Crittenden of the 1st Infantry, and the guns and munitions of war belonging to the State of Louisiana, which were tendered for the use of the United States by Gov. Johnson. Gen. Brooke is prepared to take the responsibility of despatching to Tampico any amount of troops that may be deemed necessary to its defence, and Gen. Jessup is furthering this important object with alacrity in his department. In a very short time there will have been sent from this point about six hundred effective men to garrison the captured city, and it is probable that additional assistance can be got from the Brazos and the camps along the line of the Rio Grande.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The brig Tri, Capt. Brown, arrived yesterday from Havana, having sailed on the 15th inst. and bringing us papers to the 13th.

She reports that nothing has been done as yet under the letters of marque and naturalization which Mexico has sent there *for sale.*

The Spirit of the Times has further letters from its Army Correspondent, "G** or L**," (the gallant Capt. Henry of the 3d Infantry,) from one of which we make the following extracts:—

Several of our deserters were recognized in the ranks of the enemy while they were marching out—some of our men hissed one of them. He was marching by the side of a tall Mexican, who looked down upon him and laughed at him, as much as to say, "You have to stand it, old fellow!"—How degraded the poor wretch must have felt! Some of our deserters are commissioned officers in their army. Some few of our men were taken prisoners during the action. Gen Ampudia had them brought to him and questioned them himself. After asking one of them about our strength, number of cannon, &c., he wanted to know what effect his Proclamation had produced among our men? whether some of them had not been inclined to desert? "O! no," replied he, "they were not so *green* as that." The word "*green*" being rather above the General's English, another interpreter was brought in to explain the monstrous word. This interpreter was a Captain, who, six months ago, was a private in our ranks. When questioned to explain the word—"Why," said he, "they were not such *d—d fools*."

"Are we to have peace, or at the end of the armistice are we to go on shedding blood? If the war is to be prosecuted, and peace, not territory, is the aim of the Government, nothing can be more foolish than its prosecution in this quarter. We are only slightly wounding the *extremities* of the body—have not touched the *heart*—nor cannot by this route. Until there is a Government established who will have the power to treat, I do not see that we are any nearer the settlement of this difficulty than before the battles of the 8th and 9th. We may go on and expend millions and sacrifice the lives of thousands, without any good result. It strikes me, that an advance from this point can have no effect upon the settlement—our better plan is to strongly fortify this point and retain possession of the valley of the Rio Grande, until they come to terms. Let them come and retake it *if they can!* If you please, let us assist in establishing a Republic of the people of this valley—foster and protect it, and place it as a barrier between us and the mother country. If the war is to be carried on "nolens volens," let the invading force start from some point near Vera Cruz, and march straight to the city of Mexico, and batter its walls down about their ears, and my word for it, *the people* will find some way of establishing a Government that can settle the matter. The victories on this frontier, as honorable as they may be to our army, are *mere flashes in the pan*, as regards the question of peace."

Let the Locofocos read the accounts of the bloody battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey—let them contemplate the now certain prospect of a long and terrible war, involving the almost inevitable sacrifice of thousands and tens of thousand of lives, to say nothing of hundreds of millions of money—and then let them, if they can, recall to mind without disgust the boast of their President, in his first message to Congress, that *the boundaries of the Republic have been extended to and established on the banks of the Rio Grande without the shedding of a drop of blood!*—*Louisville Journal.*

How Came it So!—The "Union," in replying to some remarks of an English editor, makes the following emphatic assertion:

"Our Government made no sort of bargain with Santa Anna, and never counted upon his treachery."

We consider the above assertion exceedingly important. If our Government did not count upon the treachery of Santa Anna, and made no sort of bargain with him, *how came* SANTA ANNA *to have means of passing through the blockading squadron with the knowledge of the United States officers?* How comes he now at the head of the Mexican troops, infusing new life into them against those of this country? Let that be answered.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Alexandria Gazette says:

The Union still 'keeps dark' about Santa Anna, but says, 'our government made no sort of *bargain* with Santa Anna, and never *counted* upon his treachery.' That is not the question. What did the government *allow* Santa Anna to do, and what did they *expect* he would *perform*, as a consideration?

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

VOTES FOR SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

The following are the votes in both Houses:—

SENATE.—*For Geo. E. Badger*—Messrs. Speaker, Albright, Barnard, Bogle, Carter, Cowper, Daniel, Eborn, Ehringhaus, Francis, Gilmer, Gilchrist, Halsey, Hogan, Howard, Kelly, Kerr, McMillan, Melchor, Moody, Patterson, Poindexter, Russell, Thomas, Waddell, Woodfin—26.

For Asa Biggs—Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Exum, Ferrand, Gavin, Graves, Hargrave, Hawkins, Hester, Hill, Mills, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Street, Thompson, Tomlinson, Ward, Wilson, Wooten—22.

For Gov. Graham—Mr. Gilliam, of Bertie.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*For George E. Badger*—Messrs. Speaker, Adams, D. A. Barnes, Blount, Britton, Brower, Calloway, Charles, Chunn, Creedle, Davenport, Erwin, Fagg, Faucett, Ferrebee, Foy, Gambill, George, Gilliam, Golding, Guion, Gwynn, Hackney, Harris, Hargrave, Hayes, Haynes, Hicks, Holeman, Hoover, Hunt, W. F. Jones, Lassiter, Leathers, Mebane, E. P. Miller, G. A. Miller, McCurry, McKesson, Nicholls, Ogburne, Paine, Palmer, Peebles, Puryear, Rayner, Reid, Ribelin, Russell, Sanders, Scott, Skinner, Smaw, Steele, Trull, Waddell, Walser, Washington, Watters, J. White, Wellborn—61.

For Asa Biggs—Messrs. Austin, E. Barnes, Brogden, Brown, Bullock, Coffield, Colins, Cox, Courts, Dancy, J. P. Davis, J. N. Davis, Edwards, Ellis, Ferguson, Flemming, Gatling, Griggs, Hall, Harrison, Hawkins, Holden, R. Jones, Kelly, Lemmond, Long, Marshall, J. Martin, W. K. Martin, Moye, Murphy, McMullen, McNeill, Neal, Person, Potts, Regan, Reinhardt, Richardson, Shaw, Sheek, Sims, Smith, Stone, Webster, J. H. White, Whitaker, Wilder, Williams, Wilson, Williamson—51.

Joint Vote: Mr. Badger, 87, Mr. Biggs 73.

SENATE.—*For Willie P. Mangum*—Messrs. Speaker, Albright, Barnard, Bogle, Carter, Cowper, Daniel, Eborn, Ehringhaus, Francis, Gilliam, Gilmer, Gilchrist, Halsey, Hogan, Howard, Kelly, Kerr, McMillan, Melchor, Moody, Patterson, Poindexter, Russell, Thomas, Waddell, Woodfin—27

For J. J. McKay—Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Exum, Ferrand, Gavin, Graves, Hargrave, Hawkins, Hester, Hill, Mills, Speight, Stowe, Street, Thompson, Tomlinson, Ward, Wilson, Wooten—21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*For Willie P. Mangum*—Messrs. Speaker, Adams, D. A. Barnes, Blount, Bond, Britton, Brower, Calloway, Charles, Chunn, Creedle, Davenport, Fagg, Faucett, Ferebee, *Ferguson*, Foy, Gambill, George, Gilliam, Golding, Guion, Gwynn, Hackney, Harris, Hargrave, Hayes, Haynes, Hicks, Hoover, Hunt, W. F. Jones, Lassiter, Leathers, Mebane, E. P. Miller, G. A. Miller, McCurry, McKesson, Nicholls, Ogburne, Paine, Palmer, Peebles, Puryear, Rayner, Reid, Ribelin, Russell, Sanders, Scott, Skinner, Smaw, Steele, Trull, Waddell, Walser, Washington, Watters, Isaac White, Wellborn—61.

For J. J. McKay—Messrs. Austin, E. Barnes, Brogden, Brown, Bullock, Coffield, Courts, Collins, Cox, Dancy, J. P. Davis, J. M. Davis, Edwards, Ellis, Flemming, Gatling, Gregg, Harrison, Hall, Hawkins, Holden, Jones, Kelly, Lemmond, Long, Marshall, J. Martin, W. K. Martin, Moye, Murphy, McMullen, McNeill, Neal, Potts, Person, Regan, Richardson, Shaw, Sheek, Sims, Smith, Stone, Webster, J. H. White, Whitaker, Wilder, Williams, Williamson, Wilson—49.

Joint Vote: Mr. Mangum 88, McKay 70.

From the Register we glean a few items omitted in our last, of the proceedings up to Saturday:

In the SENATE, on Friday, Mr. Street introduced a bill, entitled a "Bill to tax venders of Foreign-made Riding vehicles;" which passed its first reading.

Mr. Waddell moved that Mr. Cameron be added to the Committee on Internal Improvements; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the various portions of the Governor's Message were appropriately referred.

In the HOUSE, on Friday, Duncan Shaw, one of the members elect from the county of Cumberland, appeared and was qualified according to law.

On Saturday, a message was received from Gov. Graham, stating, that in conformity with authority given by resolution of last Assembly, he had retained the professional services of the Hon. James Iredell, as Assistant Counsel to the Attorney General, in the Judicial proceedings against the Petersburg Rail Road, and on the foreclosure of the Mortgage of the Gaston Rail Road; and submitting to the Legislature to fix his compensation therefor.

MONDAY, Nov. 23.

SENATE.—This day was mostly occupied in voting for Solicitors. After several trials, John S. Hawks was elected for the Second Judicial Circuit, the joint vote being, for Hawks 84, Hubbard 66, scattering 4.

For Solicitor of the 5th Circuit, three unsuccessful votes were had. On the first, (from which the others did not materially vary,) the joint vote was, for Hon. R. Strange 68, Thos. S. Ashe 38, John W. Cameron 35, Thos. D. Meares 17, J. Winslow 2.

For Solicitor of the Fourth Circuit, three votes were had, without an election. At the first, Poindexter 65, Kerr 35, Nash 32, Wiley 17.

Committees appointed.—On altering the time of holding Elections—Messrs. Gilchrist, Wooten, Stowe and Barnard.

On Re-assessment of Lands, &c.—Messrs. Woodfin and Wilson.

On Geological Survey—Messrs. Woodfin, Mills, Kerr, Drake, and Gilliam.

On Redistricting—Messrs. Gilmer, Cameron, Waddell, Halsey, and Ashe.

The Report of the Public Treasurer was received, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—John Baxter, the member elect from the county of Henderson, and George W. Pegram, one of the members from the county of Cumberland, appeared and were qualified according to law.

Mr. W. F. Jones, of Rutherford, from the Committee raised on the subject, reported a bill for a new County to be called Graham, which was read the first time.

Mr. Potts, of Mecklenburg, moved that the bill be rejected. The question being put, it was decided in the negative, and the Bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, presented a bill, relative to retailing spiritous liquors in the counties of Richmond and New Hanover, which passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the following Resolution of that body and asking the concurrence of the House:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons be requested to inform George E. Badger, Esq. of his election to the U. S. Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and request his acceptance of the same.

Mr. Gilliam, of Granville, moved that the resolution lie on the table. He thought there was no occasion for its passage, as the Law already provided a mode in which Senators of the U. States should be notified of their election. As far as he knew, it had been always the usage that the Speakers of the two Houses should certify the election to the Governor, who issues the commission to the Senator elect. There was no necessity to depart from the usage, by making a formal request of acceptance. We had already made the request in the most solemn form, by our recorded vote in favor of the gentleman named in the resolution. The only departure from the established usage referred to, was in the case of Mr. Haywood, who was elected in 1842, and he (Mr. G.) thought that was an example which ought not to be followed. As to the action of the Senator elect in regard to his election, there was no doubt he would pursue such a course as would be satisfactory to his friends, and as was due to the honor and interest of the State.

Mr. Flemming, of Yancy, replied, that lest his motives in making the motion just submitted to strike out the latter clause of the Senate's Resolution might be misunderstood, inasmuch as the Honorable gentleman to whom it referred entertained political opinions different from his own, he wished to state that so far as that question was concerned, he regretted that he had not cast his vote for him, and then he would not have been charged with motives of a political character. He said it was on higher ground that he opposed more particularly the latter clause of the Resolution. He looked upon it as a condescension on the part of the Legislative body, to confer on the distinguished gentleman alluded to, the most honorable appointment within their gift, and then detract from the dignity of that honor by the supplicating terms of the language in which its acceptance was solicited. He said it had been justly remarked by the gentleman from Granville, that the whole Resolution was a work of supererogation. He concurred with the gentleman, and would have included the whole Resolution in his motion, had he belonged to the majority of the House. But to the latter clause of the Resolution he could never consent to subscribe. The question was, what does the Resolution propose? That the Legislature of North Carolina, in their legislative capacity, shall not only bestow an office of the first dignity, unasked, but in humiliating terms ask its acceptance. He said it would detract from the dignity of the apppointment, and lessen the honor in the estimation of him on whom it was conferred. In his own sentiments, he (Mr. F.) understood it an office neither to be sought after nor declined. The appointment should be considered a compliment by any man, however exalted his position. It had been remarked by the gentleman from Granville, that he was sorry to see the example set four years since on a former occasion, and that he would rather decline following such a precedent. In that, he said he heartily concurred with the gentleman from Granville, although his more experienced friends in the other end of the Capitol thought differently. Had he been there he should have voted against it; as it is a question in which party feeling should not be permitted to enter. He had no doubt the appointment was bestowed as the free-will offering of personal and political friends, and having been thus freely tendered, it should be freely accepted or declined.

Gen. Wellborne, of Wilkes, said, he could not see why objections were made to the passage of the Resolution. He said it used to be the practice in by-gone days, for the Speakers of the two Houses to inform the gentlemen elected of it.

The Speaker then put the question, and it was decided that the resolution should lie on the table.

Mr. Flemming, of Yancey, introduced a Bill entitled "The Homestead Bill," which passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, introduced a Bill to amend the 42d Section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Slaves and Free persons of Color. Read first time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TUESDAY, November 24th.

SENATE.—Mr. Street offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Committee of five on the part of each House, selected from members representing the Eastern part of the State, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the Laws, regulating the inspection of Turpentine, and report by Bill, or otherwise, such amendments or alterations, as they may suppose necessary and proper.

Mr. Hogan introduced a Bill, entitled a Bill to incorporate the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company;" which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Rail Road Company, which passed first reading, and on his motion was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Patterson introduced a Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Rail Road from some point on the South Carolina Rail Road, to the Town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, to be called the "Charlotte and Camden Rail Road Company," which passed first reading, and on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a Bill to lay out and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the line of the State of Georgia which passed first reading and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Further votes for Solicitors. For the 5th Circuit, Strange 63, Ashe 44, Cameron 36, Winslow 7, Meares 6. After another vote Messrs. Cameron, Winslow and Meares were withdrawn, and Mr. Ashe was elected: Ashe 87, Strange [illegible].

For the 4th Circuit Mr. Poindexter was elected after the withdrawal of Messrs. Nash and Wiley: Poindexter 78, Kerr 76.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Guion, of Craven, offered the following Resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, to appoint a Committee of Examination, consisting of not more than five persons, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications, both moral and literary, of applicants for Schools in their respective Counties, and that they report by Bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Brower, of Randolph, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Law on Common Schools, as to change the time of electing the School Committeemen, and that they report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, introduced a Bill to divide the State into Nine Judicial Districts, and for other purposes, which was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. Courts, referred to a Select Committee of seven members, one to be selected from each Judicial Circuit.

WEDNESDAY, November 25th, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to Incorporate the Fayetteville Hotel Company, which passed first reading.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a Bill to provide for holding a Term of the Supreme Court in the Western part of the State, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Ferebee, of Camden, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition, so far as is ascertained, of the Inlet which has recently been opened on our coast below Cape Hatteras; and that they make report to the House on the practicability and propriety of improving said Inlet, and making it permanent.

SOLICITORS ELECTED.

The following gentlemen have been elected Solicitors in their respective Districts, the present week, viz:

John S. Hawks, of Washington, (Whig,) re-elected.

Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, Whig, *vice* Robert Strange, (Loco) of Fayetteville.

John F. Poindexter, of Stokes, (Whig) *vice* Cad. Jones, Jr., Loco, of Hillsborough. Four years ago, Mr. P. was superseded by Mr. J. because *he was a Whig, and for no other reason*, and now, "the ingredients of the chalice" have been returned. How do they like it?—*Register.*

ENGROSSING CLERKS.

By virtue of the power conferred on the Principal Clerks of the two Houses by Act of Assembly, they have appointed David Lewis, of Bladen, and James G. Scott, of Chapel Hill, Assistant Engrossing Clerks. Mr. Garland, it will be recollected, was chosen previously, by joint vote of the two Houses.—*Ib.*

Mr. Badger.—It gives us great pleasure to state, that Mr. Badger has signified to his friends, his determination to accept of the appointment of Senator, just conferred upon him under such flattering circumstances. This announcement, we are sure, will greatly gratify, not only the Whigs of the State, but of the Union.—*Raleigh Register.*

Councillors of State.—On Wednesday last, the following gentlemen, (all Whigs,) were elected Councillors of State for the ensuing two years, viz:

David W. Sanders, John McLeod, John A. Anderson, Nathaniel M. Roane, Absalom Myers, Josiah Cowles, and James Lowry.

GOV. GRAHAM.—The National Intelligencer prefaces an extract from Gov. Graham's Message with the following remarks:—

"Towards the close of the very sensible and business-like Message of the Governor of the State of North Carolina (Hon. William A. Graham) to the Legislature of that State, we find the subjoined paragraphs, being the only ones glancing at National Politics. The sentiments and the convictions which they convey to his fellow-citizens and associates in the Government of his native State, are entitled to even more than apparent consequence from a consideration of the reputation of him who utters them, as established to the public by his service in the Senate of the United States, of which body he was a most useful member. A sound and rather stern judgment, an unswerving integrity, and a habit of close investigation are the traits in his character which secured to him, whilst serving in Congress, general respect and confidence."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 1, 1846.

NEWS FROM THE WAR.—We have devoted a large space in to-day's paper to the interesting and important news of the operations by land and Sea of our forces, and of the state of things in Mexico. We believe that nothing that we could publish would more interest our readers.

The country has lost three more valuable officers, in Maj. Lear, Lieut. Ridgeley, and Lieut. Morris.

The official accounts of Generals Taylor, Worth, Twiggs, Henderson, Butler, Hamer, and Quitman, of the battle of Monterey, have at last been received and published at Washington. Their great length precludes their insertion; and indeed we do not see that they throw any further light on the affair, but simply confirm the various accounts which we have heretofore published. We may remark, however, that Gen. Taylor expresses his obligations to Gen. Butler, (among others,) for his "valuable services" and the "efficient aid he rendered him." This negatives the idea of improper conduct on the part of Gen. Butler.

GEN. SCOTT.—There appears to be no doubt that the Administration has at last given Gen. Scott the permission which he has long sought, to go to Mexico. He was in New York, at the latest dates, making the necessary arrangements for immediate departure. He is not to supersede Gen. Taylor, but is to go to Tampico, and conduct the operations from that quarter. There is the best feeling between Scott and Taylor, and no danger of their coming in collision.

VOLUNTEERS.—In Virginia and South Carolina the former Companies of volunteers not accepting the new terms, they are actively engaged in forming new companies.

REMARKABLE.—The Louisville Courier contains a letter from Secretary Marcy to B. F. Pardun of Kentucky, who offered to raise a company of volunteers, dated Nov. 11th, in which that functionary says it is not contemplated to call for more troops, as "*the amount of force already in service is deemed sufficient for the prosecution of the war.*" Only three days after this letter was written, the call for 7000 volunteers was made! Well may the public ask, what occurred within these three days to change the whole policy of the Administration.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—The Barber's shop of Philip Bezadere, on Front street, south side of Market street, was set on fire on Friday morning last, and consumed, with the adjoining grocery store of D. W. Wood & Brother, and the Paint shop of Mr. Pecker. Loss to $3,000, insurance $2200. By great exertions the fire was stopped. This is the sixth or seventh attempt within 18 months to fire that square.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—The splendid new steamer Atlantic was lost in a gale on Thursday night last, between New York and Norwich, and about 40 persons, passengers and crew, perished. 12 were saved by means of Life Preservers.

Gov. Graham's Message is in bad odour with the Wilmington Journal. It finds fault particularly with the "favor which our Road meets with against other corporations," with special reference to $800,000 involved in the Gaston Road, forgetting the trifle of $800,000 subscribed and endorsed for the Wilmington Road. For ourself, we do not see that the State is likely to get any more out of the one than the other. The assertion that the Whig party exclusively favored the State in all these liabilities, has been too often disproved to require another refutation.

The Journal "conscientiously believes," that "the Gaston Road cannot do more than pay expenses." But, if the Editor had published the Comptroller's Report for this year, *instead of that of a year ago*, he would have seen that his "conscientious belief" was of little value when weighed against the items acknowledging the receipt in the State Treasury within the year of $[illegible] for the *profits* of the road, after paying expenses. The *facts* are bad enough, in regard to both roads, without an effort to make them appear worse than they are in truth.

THE MAILS are alternately out of order. Yesterday we received the Raleigh *Register* due on Saturday. Also the N. Y. papers of Tuesday, Thursday and Friday,—part of those of Wednesday having come on Saturday; with any number of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington papers. The N. O. Picayune comes to us in the same irregular way, two or three at a time, and of course frequently none. We wish we could devise a remedy, for what seems the grossest negligence.

IOWA.—The Legislature of this State is still claimed by both parties—a singular state of things, to which, however, we have at least found a key. It appears that several "Independent" candidates were elected, and they have the control of the Legislature. Before the election, they were abused roundly by the Locos; but now "they are the cleverest fellows to be found in Iowa." On their votes will depend the politics of the two U. S. Senators to be elected.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.—The venerable Ex-President was stricken with paralysis in Boston on the 22d ult. His physicians, at the latest dates, entertained confident hopes of his recovery, and even of his being able to take his seat in Congress at the ensuing session.

Congress will meet on Monday next.

THE TARIFF of 1846 goes into operation on this day—Dec. 1st.

RAIL ROAD FROM CAMDEN TO CHARLOTTE.—At the recent meeting of the South Western Rail Road Company, in Charleston, Col. Gadsden introduced Jas. W. Osborne, Esq. and Mr. Fox, of Charlotte, and offered resolutions expressive of the deep interest felt by the Stockholders in the S. C. Road in the continuance of that Road to Charlotte, and recommending it to the favor of the Legislature of S. C. After Mr. Osborne had spoken on these resolutions, at the invitation of the meeting, they were unanimously adopted.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on the 23d ult. and elected all the old Speakers, Clerks, &c. with the exception of one Clerk.

The Governor's Message is very short. It announces the resignation of the Hon. George McDuffie of his seat in the Senate of the U. S. Gov. Aiken is delighted at the destruction of the Protective System, and the "wise adherence to sound constitutional principles in administering power," of the Administration!!! After this, it will not surprise any one that he thinks *the Mexican war* was "forced upon us," and "commenced by Mexico, most unnecessarily."

Memorials have been introduced to the Legislature, one from Marlborough District, asking a charter for a Rail Road on the Metropolitan route; and another from Sumter, in favor of the Wilmington route. Bills for the incorporation of both companies have also been introduced, by Messrs. Blakeney and Harllee.

MASTODON COTTON.—The Cheraw Gazette directs attention to this article, (the seed of which can be obtained in Charleston,) as far superior to the cotton cultivated here, commanding a higher price, and admirably adapted to our uplands.

Treasury Notes, sent to Fort Leavenworth, Mo., to pay the troops there, were selling at 10 per cent discount on the 3d ult.

THE VIRGINIA ACT.—A writer in the Raleigh Register and the Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer are endeavoring to throw off from Petersburg the odium of having originated one branch, (and the least objectionable one,) of the act of the last Legislature of Virginia, which Gov. Graham so properly commented on in his Message, and which we brought to the notice of our readers in April last. They state, that the provision inhibiting the purchase of the Portsmouth Road by this State, or by any Company of this State, was introduced in the bill, not by Petersburg, but by the Delegate from Norfolk County, Samuel Watts, Esq. This is certainly true; but it is not the whole truth. The plain, manly statement of Mr. Watts, communicated to this paper of the 26th May last, tells the rest of the story, in substance as follows:

Mr. Watts and the other members of the Virginia Legislature from his section of the State, were anxious to revive the Portsmouth Road, which had been broken down by the contract of the Petersburg Road to pay Mr. Rives $60,000 if he would not allow cars to run over the 14 miles owned by him. They had a bill before the Legislature to authorize a sale, with a view to its restoration. What conceivable purpose could Mr. Watts have for excluding any body from buying the road? That was exactly what he wished, that it might be bought, (he did not care by whom,) so that it was put in full operation again. But he found, that a story had been started, "in the vicinity of Petersburg," and "used in Richmond as an argument against the sale of the Road," that "if the road was sold it would be purchased by North Carolina, or some Company in that State." It was "gravely asserted that a union of the Raleigh and Gaston Road was contemplated with the Portsmouth road, that N. Carolina already owning the former, could easily by purchase possess herself of the latter, and that then, by legal process, of which her Governor had already given notice, she could deprive the Petersburg Company of the Charter in that State, and thus become the monopolist of the entire line of trade and travel through both States to Norfolk."

Mr. Watts, finding that these insidious reports were likely to defeat his bill, and knowing full well that neither North Carolina nor any Company in North Carolina, had the slightest idea of buying the road, and that the prohibition was in truth a nullity, deemed it the most certain way to save his bill, and disprove the reports, to introduce the provision as an amendment.

This is Mr. Watts's justification. But there is no justification of the Legislature of Virginia for passing an act with such a gratuitous slur on a neighboring and friendly State. It was an attempted indignity which should be resented by North Carolina; and we rejoice that our Governor has given it so emphatic a rebuke.

The Petersburg Intelligencer endeavors to defend the other provision of the law complained of, viz: in substance, that if the Supreme Court of North Carolina should declare the charter of the Petersburg Company forfeited *for any act already done* OR HEREAFTER TO BE DONE, then the chartered privileges of the Portsmouth Company should cease. He says that this provision was a mere act of self-defence, rendered necessary because Virginia had a large sum at stake in the Petersburg Road and nothing in the Portsmouth Road; and the Governor of North Carolina had commenced proceedings against the former for what he declared a violation of its charter. But it comes at last to this, that it was an attempt to grant both an *absolution* and an *indulgence* to the Petersburg Company, to secure it against any sins of omission or commission, to allow it to violate its charter at pleasure, and to prevent the Courts of North Carolina from taking action on such violations.

With the quarrels of the rival Virginia roads we have nothing to do; but when the friends of either go out of their way to insult our State, and to attempt to nullify, by legislation in advance, the expected action of our highest Judicial Tribunal, it is time that they should be met; and the true way to meet them is that pointed out by Gov. Graham, to make ourselves independent of either by constructing Rail Roads to our own market towns.

At a Whig meeting in Halifax, Mr. Clay was nominated for the next Presidency.

"NEW YORK IN FAVOR OF THE NEW TARIFF"—This is the startling head to one of the Union's characteristic articles. With the aid of the figures of the jesuitical Journal of Commerce, it makes out a majority of 3320 votes for democratic Congressmen in the State. But to accomplish this, it claims the whole 22,856 votes given in two Congressional Districts in which there was no Whig Candidate, but where the Whigs united with the Old Hunkers in electing members *opposed* to the Tariff of 1846. According to these two veracious prints, there is not a Whig, nor a man opposed to the Tariff of 1846, among all these 22,856, though a majority of them voted for members of Congress who were opposed to that act.

New York has a queer way of expressing her "favor" for the Tariff of 1846, when she sends to Congress 27 members who are opposed to it, and only 7 in favor of it, and only one of these 7 a man who voted for it.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—D. E. Sickles, one of the recently elected Members of the Legislature from the city of New York, is indicted for Grand Larceny; the bill being found by the Grand Jury now in session.

The same Grand Jury have found bills against the officers of the State's Prison at Blackwell's Island, for bringing to the city upwards of 30 of the criminals confined in the Prison, on the night before the election, to vote the Locofoco ticket!!

LAUNCH.—A beautiful schooner was launched at Wilmington on the 23d. She was built by Mr. B. Berry for Capt. Thomas Marshall, and is called the Col. McRae, after Col. John McRae of Wilmington.

The North Carolinian appears to be exceedingly indignant at the idea advanced in our last, that possibly the ten companies which volunteered for the Mexican war last Summer, might be indisposed to accept the new terms now required by the War Department. We are sorry that we disturbed his equanimity, which has graciously permitted us to escape his dreaded censure for perhaps two whole months. But in truth when we recall the other suggestion we made, that in such a contingency the counties might be called on for new men, and that in that event the bellicose Captain-Editor, or Editor-Captain, might be enabled to renew the offer of *his* services, *and to go*, we cannot but be surprised that he was roused once more to assault the Observer by his insinuating *italics*.

We know not how it may strike others, but it appears to us that the Locos at home and the Mexican "greasers," (as they are called,) may be about *equal sufferers* by the chance we thus hold out to the Editor. If his sword should do *such* execution there as his *pen* has done here, *somebody*, (either we, or the Locos, or the Mexicans,) would have to mourn his departure for the war.

But may we not hope, that when the Mexicans see the Capt'n there, they will imitate the sagacity of Capt. Scott's squirrel? "Is that you, Captain? Well, don't shoot, I'll come down."

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.—A heavy failure of a manufacturer of Sattinets has taken place at Norwich, Con.

Gen. Taylor has made out a report of his capture of Monterey, and Ampudia has made out a report of his loss of it. Ampudia brags ten times as much about losing it as old Rough and Ready does about gaining it.—*Louisville Jour.*

A. W. Field, editor of the Saco Gazette, suggests that the Whigs run the devil for the next Presidency. We rather guess that the devil will "take the Field" without any agency on the part of the Whigs.—*Louisville Journal.*

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We have received the pamphlet copy, printed at the Register Office, of the Report of Wm. F. Collins, Esq., Comptroller, giving, in detail, the accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending Nov. 1, 1846, of the Literary, and Internal Improvement, and Public Funds.

LITERARY FUND.

The Receipts of the Literary Fund consist of

Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1845,	$112,213 43
Entries of Vacant Land,	5,117 06
Auction Tax,	893 72
Collected principal of Loans by Literary Board,	12,291 71
Interest on ditto,	8,317 99
Interest on ditto, by Int. Imp. Board,	733 42
Dividends, Bank Cape Fear,	31,932 00
Ditto, Bank State,	36,445 75
Interest on R. and Gaston Bonds, p'd by the Road,	9,798 00
Ditto on Wilmington R. R. Bonds,	4,119 00
Dividends Cape Fear Nav. Co.,	2,558 84
Ditto Roanoke Nav. Co.,	875 00
Tavern Tax,	2,987 52
Orange county, for Deaf and Dumb,	41 25
	$228,645 36

The Disbursements consist of—

P'd to the counties for Com. Schools	96,742 01
Expenses of the Board,	266 95
Pay of Members of Board,	756 00
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	3,495 72
Swamp Lands,	95 05
	101,325 73
Leaving a balance on hand of	127,319 63
	228,645 36

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The Receipts of this Fund consist of—

Balance in hand, Nov. 1, 1845,	59,853 37
Collections of Bonds for Cherokee Lands,	12,222 44
Cape Fear Bank Dividends,	672 00
Principal of loans collected,	1,750 58
	74,498 39

The Disbursements consist of—

Paid Jacob Siler, Agent, Cherokee Bonds,	202 80
Michael Francis, per resolution,	75 00
S. Birdsall, Clerk,	151 00
Members of Board,	125 25
	554 05
Leaving a balance on hand of	73,944 34
	74,498 39

PUBLIC FUND.

The Receipts of this Fund have been—

Cape Fear Bank Dividends,	19 00
Ditto Tax,	2,553 00
Interest p'd by Wilmington R. R. Co. on $40,000 bonds held by State,	3,000 00
Net Earnings Raleigh & Gaston Co.	[illegible]
Public Tax received from Sheriffs,	80,903 05
Turner & Hughes, sale of Revised Statutes,	334 60
Borrowed from Bank State, (see L[illegible] count,)	6,847 12
Tax, Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	562 50
Individuals, small debts,	326 40
	107,809 96

The Disbursements consist of—

For the Judiciary,	23,674 61
Pensioners,	222 50
Repairs and furniture of Governor's House,	142 20
Postage,	184 86
Public Printing,	837 42
Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Bonds,	45,044 00
Principal of ditto,	30,000 00
Executive Department,	2,225 00
Treasury ditto,	2,000 00
State, ditto,	800 00
Comptroller's ditto,	1,000 00
Adjutant General,	200 00
State Librarian,	300 00
Superintendent of Public Buildings,	250 00
Interest on State Loan,	3,095 48
Public Library,	707 48
Stationary, for Assembly, &c.	500 55
Repairs of Capitol,	122 75
Loan paid to Bank State,	10,000 00
Insolvent Polls,	150 00
Sheriffs, for holding Elections and settling Taxes,	2,660 85
Contingencies,	1,860 30
	131,983 54
Balance due Treas'r by this Fund, Nov. 1, 1845,	97,977 12
	229,960 66
Deduct Receipts,	107,809 96
Bal. due Treas'r Nov. 1, 1846,	122,150 49

RECAPITULATION.

Balance due Literary Fund,	127,319 63
" " Int. Imp. Fund,	73,944 34
	201,263 97
Deduct bal. due Public Treas'r,	122,150 49
Balance in hands of Treas'r Nov. 1, 1846,	79,113 48

THE GUN COTTON.—Dr. Ellet, Professor of Chemistry in the South Carolina College, has made a successful experiment in preparing this article, and moreover has discovered that a better article can be made with a cheaper acid that Otto uses.

It is also made at the North, and the London Times says it can be made of any vegetable substance, as hemp, flax, rags, old paper, saw dust, &c.

OLD LOVERS.—A couple were lately married in England, aged 69 and 71, who, in their youthful days, some 50 years ago, had loved, quarrelled, and parted.

EXTENSIVE PROGENY.—Mrs. Mary Bishop died on the 22d ult. near Hallsville, Duplin County, N. C., aged 91 years 2 months and 6 days, leaving behind her eleven living children, the oldest 71, and the youngest 46 years of age; and 45 living grand children and 57 great grand children.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of the members of Belmont Lodge, No. 108, in Duplin county, N. C., it was unanimously resolved, that a Committee of five, consisting of Col. J. K. Hill, Col. J. F. Rhodes, Col. C. D. Hill, Dr. H. W. Faison, and H. A. Bizzell, be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Lodge in regard to the death of THOMAS WRIGHT, late of Duplin county, who early united himself to the Masonic Institution, and ever cherished the finest feelings for the same, exhibited by his regular attendance until decrepid old age prohibited.

In compliance therewith, the Committee have assembled, and unanimously report the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the members of Belmont Lodge, deeply sympathise with the distressed family of our deceased Brother, in the loss they have sustained of such an able and disinterested counsellor and friend.

2. *Resolved*, That though his body is confined in the tomb, we will ever cherish the memory of his gray hairs with that affection which is due from one brother to another.

3. *Resolved*, That his upright conduct, the paternal affection of his heart, the patriotic devotion to honesty, morality, truth and virtue, which have characterized his long and useful life, entitle him to the universal esteem of his country-men and fellow citizens.

4. *Resolved*, That as a testimony of our regard and esteem for our deceased Brother, we, the members of Belmont Lodge, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

5. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased Brother; also that these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Chronicle for two weeks, with directions for the Alabama papers to copy.

Oct. 31, 1846.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

We copy the following from the Journal of Commerce of Wednesday:

United States, Nov. 31 [illegible]—We have seen parts of a correspondence which has recently taken place between an Agent of the Mexican government in this country and Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, and also between the same Agent and the Mexican government. The object of the Agent, it seems, is in his own language, "to cause one Republic to give way to the other, and to establish a friendly understanding in both on mutual concession." The following is an extract from one of his communications to Mr. Buchanan:

* * * * "The question is now intricate: it is, however, to be met—and settled. The sooner the better."

* * * * "The Mexican Junta: it is not improbable, indeed, but that you may receive a proposition. * * * "In August and September I had the honor to urge in strong language, the entertaining your overture for negotiating a peace on terms on which the two governments may reasonably agree to, with honor to both. An honorable peace [for Mexico] you are pledged to assent to, by the tenor of your late despatch to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations."

* * * "My letters urging the entertaining your overture, must have arrived at the Mexican capital subsequently to the reception of it by the Mexican government. I thank you have failed to view, in a true light, the reply sent. That which you regard as a 'rebuff' from the rulers of Mexico, appears to me to have been the surest, best and only method to give their sentiments the only efficient value. It might have seemed presumption for rulers to attempt action if unsupported by, or not based upon the suffrages of a free people. The heads of the Mexican nation, desirous to regenerate the Republic, commenced by acknowledging the people the rulers of Mexico. The Peace, when established, will thus be based upon the wishes and will of the people, and will be more satisfactory to you, and to them, on that account.

"National honor is believed to be the war force of Mexico. If the war force of your government is not numeral to that, and you will frankly declare it, your government need fear no 'rebuff' from the government and people whose cause I have the peculiar honor and ambition to continue to advocate." * * * *

"I send to you reason to believe pacific sentiments of an *honorable* nature exist in the minds of the Rulers of Mexico. * * *

"Your kind and conciliatory communication, I send to the Mexican Government, with copy of my letter to which it is reply, and copy of letter I now finish, with assurances of your having my most respectful consideration."

The foregoing letter was answered by the Secretary of State, in language not only dignified, and highly creditable to his individual feelings as a man, patriot and gentleman. The Agent of Mexico, we are told, expects it will have a beneficial influence upon the councils of the Junta and Government in the Mexican Capital, and expedite the transmission of peaceful statements to the Cabinet at Washington. Mr. Buchanan's reply runs thus—

"My letter of the 29th instant, does no more than truly express the sentiments of this Government.

"You mention treaties for a treaty, some of which the two Republics might reasonably agree to with honor to both. Entirely ignorant of what these articles contain, I can of course express no opinion on the subject.

"I am pleased that you consider my communication to you kind and conciliatory. It was certainly so intended. Personally, I have always sincerely regretted the existence of the war; and now do still more, because I cherish the hope, that under the Federal System, should it be honestly maintained, Mexico may recover from all her misfortunes, and her people may become prosperous and happy. It is one of the most unnatural events in history, that the two Republics which might do each other so much good in peace, should be engaged in war. Still, in opposition to your opinion, I must continue to believe that this war was forced upon the United States; and I know that we engaged in it most reluctantly.

"For the character of Mexico throughout the world, this war has had one good effect. No person can hereafter doubt the valor of her troops. In every engagement they have proved themselves to be men."

It will rejoice the heart of every true Whig to learn that the Hon. George E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, has been elected by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina to be a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Haywood.

National Intelligencer.

We understand there are in circulation in some parts of the State, counterfeit notes of $20, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of Cape Fear, payable to B. Runyon. The signatures are said to be tolerably well executed, but the vignette is a Rail Road, while that on the genuine notes is two female figures and ocean scene. The spurious bills read thus, "The Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina," the genuine "The Bank of Cape Fear."

Wilmington Chronicle.

OFFICE OF THE N. CAROLINA ARSENAL,
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1846.

To enterprising Young Men!

HAVING been authorized to enlist FIFTY LABOURERS for service in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, I hereby invite applications for enlistment for that service from the enterprising young men of the surrounding country. The term of service will be Five Years—and those who may enlist will be sent to the Arsenal at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va. for duty. The pay will be NINE DOLLARS per month, and CLOTHING, RATIONS, FUEL, QUARTERS, LODGINGS and MEDICAL ATTENDANCE of the best kind; equal, in all, to Twenty-two Dollars per month.

The situation of the Ordnance Labourer, although he be enlisted, is very different from that of the Soldier of the line. Besides being free from the exposure of line duties, he has the opportunity of learning any trade he may fancy from the best instruction in the country. His indulgencies, comforts, &c., are greater, and his treatment generally, under good behaviour, better than that of the man of the line.

No man will be received who is not intelligent, and free from physical defects.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord'ce.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 8th of Dec'r next. Those having business to submit to the Board, will please avail themselves of this notice.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Ch'n.
Nov. 30, 1846. 1wpd

Just Received and for Sale,

22 PIECES HEMP BAGGING, 44 inch,
20 coils Bale Rope, a superior article,
60 reams Factory Wrapping Paper,
25 ditto common sized ditto,
6 dozen Collins' Turpentine Axes.

B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 27, 1846. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED.

NORTHERN eating Potatoes, ditto Beets, do. Onions, ditto Buckwheat Flour, Sugar House Molasses, at retail.

DAILY EXPECTED,

Rio and Laguira Coffee, boxes Cheese, Pine Apple ditto, Soda Biscuit, Powdered Sugar, half and quarter boxes Raisins, drums Figs, &c. A large assortment common Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Tumblers, Flasks, &c.

ON HAND,

Groceries generally, Hats and Shoes, 10 dozen Painted Buckets, Nests painted Tubs and Keilars, Sugar Pails, Aleenut Matts, Cedar Churns, Willow Cradles and Carriages, and many other articles.

Domestic Liquors bought and sold, as also all kinds of Country Produce.

JNO. M. ROSE.
One door West of Biggs's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1846. 39-4w

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Nov. 28.

The Legislature having removed the hinarances to Legislative action, by the election of most of the numerous Officers which it was its province to choose, are now busily engaged in the consideration of interesting matters of the Commonwealth, which concern every citizen of the State. Grave and important subjects have already engaged the attention of this enlightened body; and although yet in embryo, if we may infer from the acknowledged wisdom and patriotism of the members composing the two Houses, a happy issue from their labors may be confidently anticipated. Perhaps it is not saying too much to remark, that at no previous Session of our State Legislature, have so many highly important questions been involved in its deliberations—yet if a discerning, just, and liberal policy be pursued, (as we doubt not there will be,) the "Old North State" will have cause to bless, for ages to come, the assembling of the Whig Legislature of 1846. And second to none in importance, in my consideration, is the abused, misrepresented, and political hobby of Internal Improvements in our State. It is the *duty* of those who represent the interest and honor of North Carolina, not only to extend an encouraging hand to works of Internal Improvement already in existence within her borders, but anxiously to inquire whether they cannot be promoted by their extension, and the erection of new schemes; and wherever and whenever such an exhibition may present itself, as faithful Representatives of the State, it is their most sacred and bounden duty to promote it in every manner, and to the extent that the interest and welfare of the *People* may demand. Already have two bills for the construction of Rail Roads been introduced—one, from Charlotte to Camden, S. C., and the other, from Raleigh to some point on the South Carolina line, passing through Fayetteville. I sincerely hope that both these bills may pass, and that liberal Charters may be granted both Companies; for I know the great inconvenience to the West in reaching a market for the purchase or disposal of her articles of trade. But, as it regards *our* Road, the State would certainly stand greatly in her own light, if she did not encourage it by every means in her power. But enough of preliminaries.

SENATE.—*Thursday, Nov. 26.*—Mr. Patterson, from the Internal Improvement Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Camden Rail Road Company, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gilchrist introduced a bill to amend a previous Act for opening a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River. Referred to Int'l Improvem't Committee; as was also, after passing 1st reading, A bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Rail Road, introduced by Mr. Ashe.

A memorial from certain citizens of Delaware, was presented by Mr. Patterson, praying the payment of certain claims held against the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill incorporating the Fayetteville Hotel Company, passed its second reading.

A communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing a statement of the Polls in relation to the Penitentiary Question, in August last, was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered to be sent to the House, with a proposition that the Governor announce *officially* the result of said election.

Mr. Halsey offered a resolution, proposing that a Joint Committee on Public Buildings be raised, to inquire and ascertain what alterations are necessary in the Chimneys, Roof, &c. of the Capitol to make the same fire-proof, and as to the propriety of allowing any of the Rooms to be used as bed-rooms, &c.

[In order that you may understand the cause of the introduction of such a Resolution, I will state, that on Wednesday night last, immediately after supper hour, the City was alarmed by the ringing of bells, and the cry—"the State House is on fire!" From Fayetteville street the roof at the North-west corner had every appearance of being in a "light blaze," but by the time an immense crowd had gathered, it was ascertained that the soot of the chimney was only on fire, and no damage at all happened to the building. It is to the end then, I presume, that its entire safety may be ascertained, and to guard against future liabilities, that the "above mentioned Resolution was brought forward."]

Mr. Patterson, during the sitting, presented a petition from Wilkes, against a division of that county, &c; which was referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Some private bills were introduced of a purely local character, which I deem unnecessary to particularize.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Walser, of Davidson, introduced a Resolution providing for the greater safety of the Capitol from fire, &c., which passed its first reading.

The following Bills were presented:—To incorporate Trustees of Loretz Cemetary Institute, in Lincoln, &c.—referred to Com. on Education. To incorporate Roanoke Rail Road Co.—read first time and referred to Com. on Internal Improvements. To incorporate a corps of Cavalry in Sampson County—read first time and referred to Com. on Military Affairs. To repeal the 88th sec. 102d chap. Revised Statutes—passed first reading and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Neal, instructing Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of taxing capital in aid of the Public Revenue, whether consisting in money, bonds, judgments, or other evidences of debt. By Mr. Washington, in favor of the representatives of the late Gen. Jno. H. Pasteur—referred to Committee on Claims.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Washington, from Committee on Education, reported without amendment the Bill to revive an Act passed in 1813 for erecting an Academy in Tarborough—passed 2d reading. Mr. Barnes, from Committee on Private Bills, reported without amendment the bill for the better regulation of Tarborough—passed 2d reading: also the bill to incorporate the town of Wilkesborough, which, after being amended on motion of Mr. Wellborn, passed its second reading.

The proposition of the Senate, to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Cherokee County, to the Joint Select Committee on Cherokee Lands, was adopted by the House.

Messrs. Baxter, Washington, Wilder, Williams, Ellis, Mebane, and Ferebee, were appointed by the Speaker of the House to form their part of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill to divide the State into *nine* Judicial Districts.

The bill relating to the sale of spiritous liquors in Richmond County was read third time and ordered for *enrollment*.

A Resolution was also passed, granting the use of the Commons Hall to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb School for the exhibition of his Pupils on Tuesday evening next, in order that he may show their proficiency in learning, &c.

The House agreed to the proposition to refer that part of the Governor's Message relative to the Militia, to the Committee on Military Affairs. [The two Regiments of Militia of Wake County had their Review here on Friday, and if any thing can convince our Legislators of the futility and ridiculousness of the present Militia System, they certainly had occular demonstration sufficient to do so on that occasion.]

Other unimportant business was transacted and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—*Friday, Nov. 27.*—A message was received from the House, stating that they had passed the Engrossed Bill to incorporate the Town of Hillsborough; the Engrossed Resolution in favor of certain Troops of Cavalry; and one in favor of J. H. Wiggins and A. Nicholls, and asked the concurrence of the Senate; all of which passed their first reading, and were appropriately referred. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tho. J. D. McDowell, from Bladen, appeared, and after being qualified, took his seat.

The whole sitting was occupied in the discussion of the propriety of erecting a new County, to be called *Lafayette*, out of the Counties of Rutherford and Henderson. Messrs. W. F. Jones, Flemming, Barnes, Baxter and Ellis participating in the debate.

The House adjourned without taking the question.

JUNIUS.

RALEIGH, Nov. 30.

I shall dispense with the tediousness of a recital of all the minor local and personal subjects which engrossed the attention of the two Houses of the Legislature on Saturday last, the greater part of the day being occupied, in the House, in the consideration of Bills for the erection of new Counties in the West, and the removal of the Court House in Lincoln. A tolerably interesting debate sprung up between Messrs. Flemming of Yancy and Mr. Washington of Craven, on the Report of the Committee on Education, on the Bill to reduce the Tax on Billiard Tables, and to transfer the portion of the Revenue arising therefrom to the Literary Fund for the support of Common Schools. Mr. Washington is an able debater, and the interest evinced by him, as one of the Committee on Education, on that all important subject, Common Schools, shows that he has the matter deep at heart, and that every thing in his power will be done to advance the beneficent and useful object designed by its benevolent founders.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner introduced a bill providing for the more equitable arrangement of the Congressional Districts in the State, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Joint Select Committee on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the same subject. I understand that this Committee was in session on Saturday night, and are now ready to make report to the Legislature, which we may look for in a few days. Nothing like a gerrymandering plan has been agreed upon, I am told, but equity and convenience prevailed in the formation of the new Districts. I am further informed that great unanimity prevailed among the Whigs in their settlement of the plan, and that a much greater degree of liberality has been shown by them to the Democratic party than was exhibited by the latter party to the Whigs in the arranging of the Districts in 1842. Five of the Districts, I learn, will be decidedly Whig, three decidedly Democratic, and one with a small Democratic majority. This of course, is not *authentic* information, but is received from reliable authority. Should, then, this bill come up for action this week, and the elections of Attorney General, Treasurer and Comptroller take place, we shall have a pretty interesting week's work of it. Hon. Edw'd Stanly, and B. F. Moore of Halifax, I have heard named as candidates for Attorney General.

In the Senate, a great part of the time was occupied in the discussion of a resolution for pay to Doorkeepers at previous Sessions, &c. The petition for the emancipation of a slave of Fayetteville named Samuel Mackey, was reported unfavorably upon by the Committee, and was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Patterson, from Committee on Internal Improvements, reported to the Senate the bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Rail Road Company, (to extend Raleigh and Gaston Road,) with sundry amendments; which were read and ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, on motion of Mr. Cameron. Also, the bill for the extension of the Wilmington Road, which was similarly disposed of.

The Committee reported favorably on the proposition to hold a term of the Supreme Court in the Western part of the State, which was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The bill for the Charlotte and Camden Rail Road was called up and made the order of the day for Monday (to-day.)

Mr. Halsey introduced a Resolution for raising a Joint Select Committee on the subject of securing the State against liabilities for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road which was adopted, and a message sent to the House asking its concurrence.

A number of Private Bills for emancipation of Slaves, &c. and Reports from Committees on Claims relative to Pensions and other private claims were acted upon, but it is deemed needless to enumerate them as they are of no interest to your readers generally.

Messrs. Wilson of Edgecombe and Francis of Haywood &c. had quite a warm spat at each other about allowing pay to Page the Loco Lady doorkeeper, and S. J. Finch, the Doorkeeper from they turned out in 1842, and refused pay for in 1844 &c. They ask for it for Page, and Francis was for making them do the same for Finch for his services that year. The Locos were caught completely in the own trap.

I have been informed that the recommendation of the Governor to abolish our present County Court system meets with considerable favor, and that there is a strong probability that action to that effect will be taken by the present Legislature. Yours,

JUNIUS.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, 24th inst., by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. E. PETERSON, to Miss ANN G. SINTAS. Also on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Capers, Dr. FREDERICK J. SIMPSON, to Miss C. N. THOMPSON.

In Greensborough, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. S. S. Bryant, Mr. JOHN A. BAIN, late of Berkley county, Va., to Miss NANCY W., daughter of James W. Doak, Esq.

DIED.

In New York, on the 13th ult., JOHN D., eldest son of Mr. Jas. Martine of this place, aged 15 years and 5 months. His state of health had been such for many months as to create the fear that he was destined to no long life. But little did his parents anticipate, when they parted with their son, in the hope that a short residence among friends in another climate might be for his benefit, that their hearts would be so soon wrung with anguish by the tidings that mortal disease had seized upon his frame, and they too far away to minister to his sick, or to soothe his dying bed—Trained in the fear of God, this interesting youth was docile to his parents, affectionate to his brothers and sisters, respectful to all whose station required his submission, and most obliging to those whose circumstances called for his kind attentions. In short, he possessed in his juvenile character elements which promised, that had he been spared, he would have ripened into the useful if not the brilliant man. Knowing nothing about the circumstances of his death, we entertain the charitable hope, that he sought and found, before his departure, the mercy of his God and Saviour.—*Com.*

In Orange county, on the 9th October, after a lingering illness of many weeks, WILLIAM HOLT, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

In Chesterfield District, S. C. on the 10th ult. Dr. WILLIAM McQUEEN, in the 39th year of his age.

In Smith county, Tenn., on the 4th ult., Col. WM. MARTIN, in the 81st year of his age. About the year 1786 he first came to Tennessee, as the commander of a company of men sent by the State of North Carolina to protect the frontiers; and he may be considered, therefore, as one of the Pioneers of the West. He participated as Colonel of a regiment in the battles of Gen. Jackson's Creek campaign in 1812-13.

In Bedford county, Tenn., on the 16th October, Capt. MATT. MORRIS, aged 83. He was in four battles during the Revolution; among them the battle of Guilford, N. C.

Gen. Peter S. Van Orden, a soldier of the Revolution and of the war of 1812, died in New York on the 8th ult., aged 84.

In Rockingham county, on the 21st ult. Mr. WM. MOBLEY, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 97th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 1.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	23 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8¼ a 8¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	50 a 60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7¾ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 x 10,			15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 8¼ to 8¾. Flour 5 to 5½. Corn is coming in very freely; sells at 50 to 60. Oats 30 to 35. Flaxseed $1 to $1 10.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 50; sales 6,000 to 8,000 bbls. Spirits 45. Tar 2 00; sales 600 bbls. River Lumber not quick sales. Flooring 8 00. Wide 6 00. Scantling 2 25. Timber 6 to 8 00. Shingles quick at 2 75 to 3 00. Bacon abundant and dull. 3000 bushels Salt sold at 28 c. purchaser to pay duty under new tariff. Corn 65 to 70. Fayetteville Flour 6 to 6 50.

CHERAW MARKET—Nov. 24.

Bagging 16 to 18. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 8½ to 9¼. Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 50 to 62. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 37 to 45. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

In New York, Cotton is quiet, with a downward tendency. Uplands 8 to 10¼. Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Corn has declined to 64 to 74 cents.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 9¾, a fall of ¼. Corn 65. Flour 6 50.

Total receipts of Cotton 316,406 bales, against 410,951 last year.

PORK.—A drove of Hogs is selling in Salisbury at $4 50.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 16th inst., at Pearson's (formerly Murchison's Mills,) on Little River, a small Iron grey horse, with one eye, for the recovery of which a liberal reward will be paid.

J. M. WALKER.
Nov. 30, 1846. 39-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for a Charter of a Company to connect the Cape Fear with the Yadkin by a Canal and by opening and improving Lower Little River and other Streams.

Application will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for a change in the Floral College Charter.

Dec. 1, 1846.

READ THIS!

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he purposes remaining one or two weeks longer, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Biggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

SCHOOL CONVENTION.

THE Board of Superintendents, the Committees of the several Districts, those who are in favor of establishing an Academy in the county, the Teachers now engaged in the county, and all others who feel an interest in Schools, are respectfully requested to meet at Elizabeth Town, on Wednesday the 30th December next, for the purpose of discussing various topics in relation to Schools, viz: Keeping order, imparting instruction, &c. &c. A lecture may be expected from the Rev. Wm. Baleston.

EDUCATION.
Nov. 28, 1846. 1w

A READY CALCULATOR
FOR THE MEASURING OF TIMBER.

For sale, price $1, at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 28, 1846. 39-4w

SPLENDID
DECEMBER LOTTERIES.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

$35,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class Q, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 12, 1846.

15 Drawn Nos. out of 78.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 1 of 2,200, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,900, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,700, 1 of 1,600, 16 Prizes of 1,500, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	30 00

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class R, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 19, 1846.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,120, 1 of 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 30 of 300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	30 00

$33,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class S for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $33,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,120, 30 Prizes of 1,500, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention; and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Nov. 20, 1846. 38-4tpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

James C. Caraway, William T. Caraway, Thos. J. Polk and others, *vs.* Joseph Birch, Adm'r, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway.

Petition for settlement of Estate of Tristram T. Caraway.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Birch, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 39-6w

Facts to be Remembered.—That Consumption is almost always produced by a cold that might easily be cured. That Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure any Cough or Cold, no matter of how long standing. That the milder form of Consumption itself is also cured by this Balsam. That it is conceded by many lawyers, clergymen and physicians that this Balsam has never been equalled for efficacy in all affections of the Lungs and Liver. That scores now rejoice in the possession of good health, who, but for this Balsam would have been in their graves—having been given up to die by their friends and physicians. Above all, remember that this invaluable medicine has been imitated under various names, and that ***Dr. Wistar's genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry*** can only be relied on to CURE. It has been warranted to cure Asthma in every stage—what no physician has ever achieved—and has never been known to fail. For delicate health in young females it stands unrivalled—as it does for all diseases of this climate.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs.

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin-de-Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, (all wool;) Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low for Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs Cochran's, on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf-skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Seiet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23 3tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—

50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus.

E. W. W.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

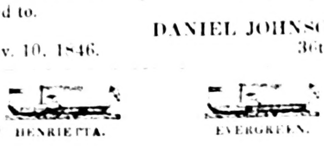
Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf



THE attention of the public is called to the *Great Reduction in the expenses of getting Goods by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the Interior of North Carolina.* And also the great facilities for the transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River, by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

All Goods consigned to HALL & JOHNSON, Wilmington, N. C., with funds in hand to pay Freight, will be forwarded through that place *Free of Charge* for Wharfage, Storage, Drayage, and Commissions. And if consigned to Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, with funds in hand for expenses, will be forwarded free of charge for Storage and Commissions.

This Company are running on the Cape Fear River *three Steamers* and *six Lighters*. One of the Steamers draws but 17 inches water, and will carry equal to 750 bales of Cotton. With these facilities, and a full determination to spare no pains in the speedy Transportation of Goods on the River, they confidently ask the patronage of the public, and pledge themselves to use their best efforts to promote the interest of their patrons; and may add, that Goods by their Line will come as low as by any other. Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of Commission.

All letters addressed to HALL & JOHNSON, at Wilmington and Fayetteville, will have due attention.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL, Surviving Partner of Hall & Johnson, has been appointed Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in the place of Hall & Johnson, as in their Circulars.

The Subscriber gives notice, that all business matters, as per annexed Circular, will have the strictest attention; and he pledges himself to use all possible exertion to promote the interest of all such as may entrust their business to his care. All letters addressed to Hall & Johnson, or to myself, will meet with proper attention.

JOHN H. HALL, Ag't
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

Marlborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Marlborough Academy will receive proposals until the 15th December next, for a Teacher for the Male and Female department, respectively. The Teachers will receive for their compensation the whole proceeds of the School, deducting three per cent. for contingencies. The Male department has hitherto yielded from $800 to $1200, and the Female department from $600 to $1200. Much, of course, will depend upon the character of the Teachers employed, and the efforts they make to gain the public confidence. Applicants will forward the usual certificates (postage paid) to the undersigned.

C. W. DUDLEY, Sec'y.
Bennettsville, S. C., Oct. 24, 1846. 34td

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual moderate prices.

E. J. HALE.
Oct. 6, 1846.

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

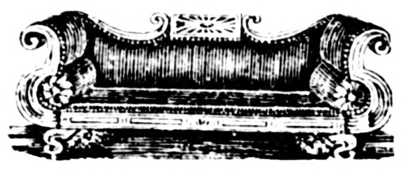
WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,
BY LEE & JUDSON,

56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find (with scarcely an exception) every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

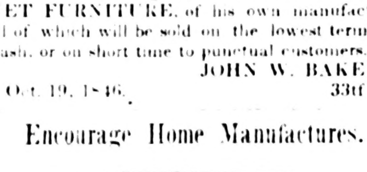
CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

MONUMENTAL *Marble Factory.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, a splendid article, gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. (Casks large and in prime order.)

B. ROSE & SON.
Aug 10, 1846. 23-tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC, Farmers and Planter's do. Wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE

CORDIALS,

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

Executed with neatness and despatch, at this Office.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846 20tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS' *Steam Boat Company,* Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

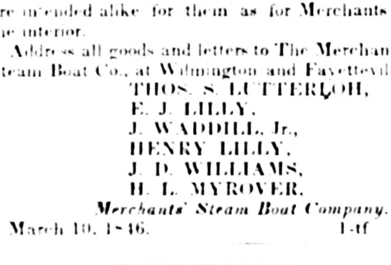
This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf



NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

40 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

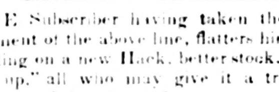
August 18, 1846. 24-1y

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 63tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.



THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

THE NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by

W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for Sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 28-tf

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 12, 1846.

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker,
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table;) also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Perma-	Sum assured
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			1838	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			1839	828 00	376 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
			1840	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			1841	555 50	347 50	37 54	[illegible]

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, 17th of May, 1846, see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold lower than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

109,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Hobes, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the deeds of which are containing

Over 100,000 Acres

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine: but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one tablespoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues: and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-6m